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WETS SCHEME TO GET LEGION TO ADOPT PLANK FAVORING BEER AND WINE AMENDMENT

Bonus Argument Used to Influence Service Men to Repudiate Ideals Set Up in Constitution Adopted When Legion Was Founded

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Under adroitly exerted pressure by forces opposed to prohibition efforts are being made to induce the American Legion at its convention in New Orleans on Oct. 18 to adopt a resolution favoring a wine and beer amendment, the argument used being that this would insure the passage of a soldier compensation bill which would be approved by the President.

Proof of this propaganda is seen especially throughout the middle west, where the efforts to nullify prohibition are most active. An instance of this angling for soldiers' votes to support the wet program is seen in the coupling of the bonus with beer and wine in Chicago. One billboard displays in bold letters such catchy sentences as these:

PAY THE BOYS THEIR BONUS
TAX LIGHT WINES AND BEER
MOONSHINE PAYS NO TAX

Such a huge sign covers a large part of the front of the Primat Products Company in a section of the city particularly foreign in population and where many thousands of service men are compelled to pass daily to and from work. The liquor interests cleverly link the two issues in their campaign to "educate the public" to the needs for return of light wines and beer.

Would Contradict Legion Ideals

In this effort to win support the liquor interests disregard the fact that the American Legion could not take such a step without stultifying itself and dimming the honors which the men who fought for civilization wear. Its record is against any such move. There are letters from its highest officers denying that the Legion as a body would ever take such a stand. And its declaration of the fundamentals for which it stands indicate that from its inception it was pledged to observe the Constitution of the United States as one of its highest duties.

Some posts already have voted on the proposed action at New Orleans, which would violate the Legion's sacred declaration. Washington post voted in favor of it, but in Virginia it was opposed, almost two to one, and Toledo, O., spoke in no uncertain terms against such a debasement of the Legion's standards.

Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, one of the early leaders in the Legion movement, as far back as 1919 felt that the impression that the Legion was an anti-prohibition organization ought not to get abroad and he so expressed himself to Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, telling him that Henry D. Lindsey, as chairman of the executive committee, would be in a position to state clearly and authoritatively the attitude of the Legion.

In a letter from Mr. Lindsey to Mr. Wood, dated Aug. 19, 1919, he declared that as an organization the American Legion will take no part in any movement for or against prohibition. The action of any local post merely expresses the views of individual members and does not in any way bind the state or national organization.

Pledged to Law and Order
Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, on Dec. 17, 1921, wrote to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, as follows:
December 10, and I assure you that one of the principal objects of the American Legion during the coming year will be to have received your letter of (Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

CABINET DECIDES THREE-MILE LIMIT GOVERNS DRY NAVY

Ship Seizures in Four League Zone Must Be Based on Own Crew's Deliveries

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Announcement was officially made at the White House this afternoon that the prohibition navy would not be allowed to search and seize ships suspected of bootlegging contraband liquor outside the three-mile zone unless it could be proved that the ships had established communication with the shore.

It is understood that representations were made directly to President Harding by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, that the search and seizure of British ships beyond the three-mile zone would be in violation of international treaties, unless the prohibition agents had evidence to indicate that the British vessel was actually sending its own dories or men from its crew ashore with the liquor.

According to the White House announcement the question of search and seizure of rum-running vessels was discussed at today's meeting of the Cabinet and the decision was reached to issue instructions to the prohibition enforcement office. This would mean that a foreign vessel could be stopped just beyond the three-mile limit, with its holds filled with liquor, and if an American vessel should go out to the liquor ship and take a cargo aboard, this vessel would be subject to search and seizure, but the foreign ship which supplied the liquor could not be touched.

Britain Claimed Grievance

In order to seize the supply ship, the prohibition officers would have to have evidence to show that actual members of the crew were supplying liquor to the shore or that the ship had carried the contraband liquor within the three-mile zone.

It was explained on behalf of President Harding that the authority granted by Congress in the tariff act of 1922 to go 12 miles from shore in searching and seizing alleged bootleggers, if carried out, would place this country in undesirable controversy with foreign countries.

Though Great Britain was not mentioned specifically by the White House spokesman this country has been the one claiming a grievance against the activity of the dry fleet on what is claimed to be the high seas.

The attitude of the British Government, as learned by The Christian Science Monitor from official sources, is that it has no sympathy for the rum runners, but it believes the greater question of freedom of the seas involved in the issue.

There have been a number of searches and seizures of British ships all the way out to 12 miles at sea in the last few days, and this has hastened an understanding on the issue. The prohibition fleet has been operating under the Customs Act and it was claimed by Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, that old laws on the statute books allowed the customs officials to go out 12 miles in preventing smuggling.

Bold Seizure Upheld by Court

At the White House it was said that the case of the British schooner Grace and Ruby, which was seized just beyond the three-mile limit off Salem, Mass., was to serve as a test case. It was understood that the Grace and Ruby case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court to test the authority of this country to make such a seizure.

James M. Morton Jr., in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, has (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)



Abdul Medjid Effendi
Cousin of Sultan of Turkey, Who Is Mentioned as Possible Successor to the Throne

CONFERENCE IN CHANGCHUN ENDS IN EXPECTED BREAKDOWN

Japan Will Explain to Powers Her Attitude—Charges Against Soviet—Delegates Leave

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Sept. 26—The Japanese Government proposes to communicate to the Powers the proceedings of the Changchun Conference with the object of making clear Japan's standpoint on the various issues brought up at the conference, together with the causes of its failure. The news of a breakdown has been expected at Tokyo since the Russian delegates revealed the disingenuousness of their position, when Adolph Joffe assumed an attitude of surprise at the fact that Japan intended to occupy the northern portion of Sakhalin Island until a settlement was reached on the Nikolaevsk massacre.

Tokyo only entered into the negotiations after months of preliminary conversations with representatives of the Russian authorities both here and in Peking, believing that the way was at last clear to, at any rate, consider the subject of a commercial agreement between Japan and the Soviet Government. Japan determined at the same time to proceed with the withdrawal of troops from the mainland of Manchuria whatever course the conference might take. Today the Japanese official world realizes the futility of reaching their early expectations.

What will follow the breakdown of the conference is now the question, but it undoubtedly means the prolongation of the intermittent warfare in Eastern Siberia, and the continued disorganization of commerce, even if matters do not become more involved and Japan is not again drawn into active military operations. The final instructions of the Japanese Foreign Office to its representative, Mr. Matsudaira, point out that the Russians completely ignored the bona fides of the Japanese delegates, at the same time advancing insincere proposals. Mr. Matsudaira and Mr. Matsushima are leaving Changchun for home today.

Russian Delegates Strove to Obtain From Japanese Commercial Recognition

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The conference between Japan, the Chita Government of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, and representatives of the Moscow Soviet Government, ended in failure yesterday with Japan's refusal to fix a date for the evacuation of Northern Sakhalin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Efforts to obtain from the Japanese political recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia, according to reports received here, marked every phase of the negotiations at Changchun, only to arrive at a complete deadlock. Official reports from Japanese sources make it evident that the Soviet representatives were willing to make almost any concession to this end. The Japanese reports state that the negotiations were characterized by an entire lack of sincerity on the part of Mr. Joffe, and his colleagues.

Japan's Reluctant Consent

From the beginning the Japanese hesitated to the admission of the Moscow delegates reluctantly. The negotiations, it is stated, having been intended to establish business relations only, though it was the conviction of the Japanese that the Chita Government was dominated by Moscow. M. Joffe and his colleagues, though really agents of the Moscow Government, it is said, gained entry into the negotiations by being given credentials to represent the Chita Government.

At the outset the Japanese imposed



Map Shows Sakhalin Island, Northern Portion of Which Is at Present Occupied by Japanese Troops for the Stated Purpose of Protecting Japanese Residents. Russian Delegates at the Changchun Conference Were Informed That the Troops Would Not Be Removed Until a Settlement of the Nikolaevsk Massacre Had Been Reached

the condition that the scope of the negotiations and treaty that might result should be confined closely to Eastern Siberia. Yet, in the consideration of the first section of the draft treaty, which dealt with propaganda and hostilities, the Soviet representatives, it is said, tried to have it admitted that the understanding of those points should apply to all Russia.

Soviets' Repeated Attempts

Refused by the Japanese, the attempt was renewed again and again in connection with sections dealing with the protection of the lives and property of Japanese in Siberia and Far Eastern citizens in Japan and Korea.

The Japanese Government refused to enlarge the scope of the treaty, holding that it must stand by the position taken by the United States Government in declining to recognize the Soviet Government under existing conditions. It did, however, inform M. Joffe that it would be willing to undertake consultation regarding the re-establishment of business relations with European Russia, but only after the negotiations respecting the Far Eastern Republic and Eastern Siberia were satisfactorily concluded by treaty.

BRITAIN GIVES TURKS 48 HOURS TO GET OUT OF DARDANELLES ZONE

Ultimatum Warns Ottoman Forces of Serious Consequences Involved in Occupation of Neutral Area and Calls for Troops' Withdrawal

ALLIES SETTLE ON MUDANIA FOR ARMISTICE CONFERENCE

Kemalists Call for Admission of Russia, Bulgaria and Persia to Meeting With Allies—Pledge Asked That British Positions Will Not Be Re-enforced

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Another body of a thousand Turkish cavalry crossed the neutral zone from Biga today. This movement is like that at Erekenli, apparently concerted before the receipt of the allied note. General Harington, the British commander, was declared to be exhausting every channel to secure a pacific withdrawal of both forces.

General Harington, the British commander-in-chief here, sent an ultimatum today to Mustafa Kemal at Smyrna by wireless, giving him 48 hours from the receipt of the telegram to withdraw his forces from Kum Kaleh (Kum Kalesi), at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

General Harington is urging Hamid Bey, the Turkish Nationalist representative here, to notify Kemal Pasha by wireless of the grave responsibility he will incur if he compels the Allies to expel these forces. It is understood a sufficient time limit will be given for these communications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The reply of the Turkish Nationalist Government to the allied peace note has been completed, and comprises acceptance of the conditions laid down at the Paris Conference, according to Essad Bey, aide-de-camp to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who has arrived here from Smyrna.

The Nationalists, however, insist upon their right to conduct military movements during the progress of the conference, and also demand admission to the meeting of the allies of the Angora Government, including Russia, Persia and Bulgaria.

There are growing indications that the Sultan's retirement from the throne is imminent. The violent epithets said to have been used by Mustafa Kemal Pasha against the Sultan in the course of interviews with newspapermen have caused dismay in the palace. All audiences have been suspended. The members of his entourage one by one are leaving the palace.

AMERICA APPROVES POLICY OF ALLIES

Proposal to Insure Freedom of Dardanelles Upheld by United States Government

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The unequivocal approval by the Washington Government of the allied proposal to insure freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and also to protect racial and religious minorities in Turkish territories involved in the present Near Eastern situation, was expressed by the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, today, in reply to an inquiry addressed to him by The Associated Press.

"The American Government is gratified," said Mr. Hughes, "to observe that the proposal of the three allied governments seeks to insure effectively the liberty of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, as well as protection of racial and religious minorities." These points of the proposal are clearly in accord with American sentiment.

"This government also trusts that suitable arrangement may be agreed upon in the interest of peace to preserve the freedom of the Straits pending the conference to conclude a final treaty of peace between Turkey, Greece and the Allies."

ARTICLE 27 NON-RETROACTIVE

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 26—President Obregon has signed a decree declaring non-retroactive Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which provides that the Mexican Government retains ownership of the sub-soil on all property, giving it no effect on property rights. M. E. Johnson, editor of Mexico, a local periodical, says he has been informed.

RUSSIA SENDS NOTE TO ALLIES RAISING DARDANELLES ISSUE

Soviet Government Warns Great Powers Against Ignoring Various Countries Interested in the Waterways

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 26—Soviet Russia, in a note addressed to England, France, Italy, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Egypt proposing an immediate conference designed to find a solution of the Near East situation, warns the European powers against ignoring the interests of those countries directly interested in the freedom of the Dardanelles.

The note reiterates that Russia will refuse to recognize any decision unless she is a party to the agreement. The note, which was dispatched by the acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Karakhan, declares that as none of the European powers is taking proper steps to prevent developments which appear likely to draw the entire series of countries addressed into war, the Soviet Government considers that only an immediate and powerful intervention can localize the affair and possibly save southeastern Europe from a new outbreak of bloodshed.

"The Soviet Government," says the note, "considers the basis of peace in the Near East hinges on one question, which is recognition of the Turkish people's right to the actual restoration of Turkish sovereignty over the Turkish capital of Constantinople and the Straits.

Successor to Sultan

The Sultan was stirred by the deepest emotion when his brother-in-law, Damad Ferid Pasha, suddenly left for Switzerland without bidding him farewell.

In Nationalist circles candidates for succession to the imperial throne are being freely discussed, but thus far only three of these are understood to be acceptable to Kemal and his followers. Prince Selim, a distinguished cavalry officer and a nephew of the Sultan, appears to have the best chances.

Abdul Medjid Effendi, a cousin of the Sultan, comes next. His vacillating attitude toward the Nationalist movement, however, has had a tendency to alienate him from the Angora leaders.

Durrizade Abdullah Effendi, one-time Sheikh-ul-Islam, highest Moslem religious authority, who had denounced the Nationalist movement in violent terms, fled the city yesterday with two former Cabinet members. The armistice conference to arrange for the cessation of hostilities between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists will be held at Mudania on or about Oct. 2, provided that the Angora Government accepts the provisional peace terms outlined in the note from the allied powers.

This was decided at a council of the allied high commissioners held yesterday afternoon in the British Embassy, and attended by Hamid Bey, representative of the Nationalists. Hamid asked pledges from the British Government that the positions around Chanak be not re-enforced during the progress of the negotiations.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner, did not participate in the council, but it is understood the United States will have an observer at the final peace conference.

Protest to Allies

The Angora Government has protested to the Allies against the presence in the Bosphorus of the Greek flagship Averoff, which it alleges infringes the neutrality of the Constantinople region. The remaining members of the Greek military mission, the personnel of the Greek naval base, which was discontinued yesterday, and prominent members of the Greek colony have boarded the Averoff, which is leaving shortly for Athens.

A large Greek transport filled with troops and artillery passed through the Bosphorus yesterday on the way to Rodosto, to strengthen the army in Thrace. The Greek newspapers announce the arrival in Thrace of General Papoulas, Nider and Leonardopoulos and other prominent military leaders who are expected to reconstitute the army and inspire the men with new spirit.

The Greek residents of Constantinople are apprehensive of the results should the Turkish Nationalists take over the capital.

"If the Kemalists take Constantinople and attack us," said one prominent Greek, an executive for an American corporation, today, "we will fire our homes before we flee, and will not leave a penny's worth of property. A Turkish invasion without the restraining influence of allied forces may bring consequences far more terrible than in Smyrna. The Christian minorities so ignominiously abandoned by the Allies will again be ab-

ALLIED RAIL SUPERVISION TO CEASE WHEN JAPAN QUITS

Evacuation of Siberia Will Be Signal for Ending International Control of Chinese Eastern Railway

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Agreement has practically been reached between the United States and Japan for the abolition of the international technical control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, it is stated here officially. Under the terms of the agreement the Stevens Commission shall cease to function upon the evacuation of Japanese troops from Siberia, which is expected to be completed by the end of October.

The Chinese Government will be made responsible for the continued operation and protection of the railway, but it is provided that a close watch shall be maintained with a view to a resumption of international control if the Chinese authorities are unable to keep the railroad in efficient operation.

Other Powers Agree

The other allied powers, including Great Britain and France, are understood to be in accord with the American plan which has virtually been agreed to by Japan.

There has been some objection, particularly on the part of the Japanese, to the continuation of the commission, it being asserted in Japanese quarters that control of the railway system was being monopolized by American experts. Col. John P. Stevens, as chairman of the commission, has merely insisted upon the most efficient operation of the railway without discrimination to any of the powers, it is said here.

The six nations entering into the

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the year 1453, save Christianity in Europe by their lives.

"This is no more a war of conquest, it is a war of religion. Europe is threatened with a Moslem renaissance."

Simultaneously with their occupation yesterday of Erenkeui, it is learned, the Turkish Nationalists also took possession of Kum Kaleh, at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The occupying forces consisted of cavalry.

Seizure of these places constitutes violation of the neutral zone of the Straits. The Kemalists have an entire cavalry corps at Adramity, 50 miles southeast of Chanak.

The Ankara Government yesterday officially announced that two Kemalist cavalry divisions, totaling 3000 men, occupied Erenkeui. Armed with machine guns, the Turkish cavalry returned within the neutral zone at Chanak. General Harington, the British High Commissioner, instructed the Nationalist representative here to request Mustafa Kemal Pasha to order their withdrawal. The failure to comply, given a reasonable time, would fall upon the heads of the Kemalists, the instructions said.

Force Ready for Thrace

It is learned that the Porte has organized a force of 10,000 men to take over the administration in Thrace. Many large motor trucks purchased for the purpose, are transporting 300 men daily to Turkish Thrace. The Turkish War Office, which has drawn up plans for the expedition, had enlisted all reserve officers who were unable to join the Kemalist army.

Funds have been liberally subscribed for the equipment and maintenance of a volunteer army, which already has taken up important strategic points in Thrace. All road junctions and mail lines in Turkish Thrace were occupied by strong forces Sunday evening. Gen. Zia Pasha, the Turkish war minister, instructed the troops Sunday. The object of the movement is to cut off the retreat of the Greek troops when pressed by the Kemalists, who may attempt a landing at Midia, on the Black Sea, about 50 miles from the mouth of the Bosphorus.

A Crossing Requested

It is understood the Kemalists have asked the Allies unofficially for permission to transport troops from the Asiatic banks of the Dardanelles to the European side by means of pontoon bridges. If the authority is granted, crossing by this method could easily be accomplished, as the shortest distance between the two shores is less than a mile. The main forces of the Kemalists are now 15 miles from Chanak.

It is understood the Allies may not object to the passage of a small military and administrative force into Thrace by way of Midia. This would avoid violation of the neutral zone.

This city is in full cry of exultation over the announcement that the Allies were prepared to return Thrace to Turkey. The Turkish newspapers published special editions with the most enthusiastic news, some of them printing photographs of the ancient capital of Adrianople, which is quite as sacred to the Turks as Constantinople. Others published full page photographs of Kemal with a halo around his head, as well as glowing accounts of the achievements of the Turkish army.

General Maurice's Opinion

The city is a riot of red flags which street vendors have sold by the thousands. In the evening prayers from the minarets thanks were rendered to Allah that Thrace had been recovered. Maj.-Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, the British military expert, who has just returned from a visit to the British positions at Chanak, expressed the opinion the British would be able, if necessary, to hold this key position against any attempts to drive them out. General Maurice thought there was no question that Mustafa Kemal would accept the allied proposals, with reservations.

"But if he elects to fight us," added the General, "we are prepared. Our land, naval and air forces are such that we can prevent him from crossing the Straits and invading Thrace and can successfully keep him out of Constantinople."

"Our positions at Chanak, which command the narrows of the Dardanelles, are adequate to thwart any attempt he may make on the Straits with the object of reaching Constantinople. Our troops, which have held Chanak ever since the so-called neutral zone, was first delimited, have been largely reinforced and there is a considerable fleet in the neighborhood. Further forces are en route from England, Malta, Egypt and Palestine."

Chanak a Strong Position
"With the aid of marines landed from the fleet I consider Chanak a very strong position. Three lines of trenches have been dug. These are protected by barbed wire and supported by strong posts. Owing to the position of the ground it is easy to support the defenses by gunfire from the fleet and by the heavy artillery which has been brought from Malta and landed at Kild Bahr, on the European side of the Straits."

Chanak, which is near the historic plains of Troy, could be captured only after a heavy bombardment and an attack by a well-organized force. This means there is ample time for the British re-enforcements now en route to reach the Dardanelles before the Turks can bring up their troops against Chanak.

"Our forces can hold this position against anything which our adversaries can bring against it. Our equipment there is even more adequate."

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Greeks Resolved to Defend Thrace

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 26—GENERAL PAPOULAS has appointed Commander Polymenakos Governor of Thrace and has authorized him to proceed immediately with measures to reorganize, and restate harmony and discipline in the Greek Army there. The Allied proposition regarding the return of Thrace, including Adrianople, to the Turkish rule has aroused great disappointment here. The Government, the army, the press and the people have unanimously decided to defend Thrace. Thracians of all races have pledged unlimited support.

vanced than that used during the World War."

Major-General Maurice said the power of the Kemalist Army should not be exaggerated. It consisted, he said, of six army corps, one of which was a cavalry corps, comprising in all 18,000 men, more than half of whom could be regarded as fighting troops.

"Its equipment is very varied," added the general, "embracing Turkish, Russian, French and Italian arms. It has modern 5½-inch artillery and 60 airplanes. It is not, however, to be compared in organization and discipline with a first-class European army."

British Army Commander Requests Turkish Troops to Withdraw From Erenkeui

LONDON, Sept. 25 (By The Associated Press)—Further indications of the restlessness of the Turkish Nationalists over their enforced idleness while waiting for peace to be arranged are recounted in late dispatches from Constantinople. Two divisions of Turkish cavalry, or about 3000 men, have occupied Erenkeui, which lies only 10 miles southwest of Chanak, the main British position on the southern shore of the Dardanelles, and eight miles east of Kum Kaleh, from which heavy guns can dominate the entrance to the Straits from the Aegean Sea.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington, British Commander, has sent a request to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Nationalist chief, for the withdrawal of the cavalry. Pending receipt of his reply a British mobile column has been stationed between Chanak and Erenkeui, ready for eventualities.

Reports of disturbed conditions in Constantinople itself, with the mobilization of men and munitions in Istanbul, the Turkish quarters, were capped by dispatches which said that Lady Harington and the wives of 16 other superior officers had left the city, and that the remaining officers' wives were preparing to leave today. The exodus also included many prominent local journalists, and 20,000 Greeks were said to be applying for passports.

The Sublime Porte is not letting the opportunity pass to safeguard that part of Thrace promised to Turkey under the Allies' conditions of peace, and a force of 10,000 men has been organized. Important strategic points already have been occupied, with the object of cutting off the retreat of the Greeks, when, as expected, a force of Nationalists lands at Midia, on the Black Sea, and drives westward.

The allied military authorities in Constantinople, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city dated Monday, have ordered the evacuation of the residents of the villages close to Daridja, in the neutral zone protecting Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

The Allies are making good progress in removing the remaining refugees from Smyrna, according to news in official quarters today. Some ships have been contributed from allied sources, while the Americans are engaged energetically in organizing the relief of the refugees.

Muhammadans in India Thank Italy for Support

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 26—Mr. Chotans, president of the Indian Muhammadan Association, has sent a message to the Tribuna of this city, in which he expresses the gratitude of the 70,000,000 Muhammadans in India for the Italian support of the Kemal cause. He asks the Tribuna to convey their thanks to the Italian Government and to the people.

The Italian press has resumed its campaign against the intervention of Rumania in the Yugoslavia peace conference. The Idea Nazionale says that once it is decided to put the Straits, the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmara under the control of the League of Nations, the states should address the League if their rights are diminished. Especially Yugoslavia, it adds, should not take further interest in the Eastern question, as the Turkish European boundary has already been settled by the Allies' decision to give the Turks Adrianople and the territory back to the River Maritsa.

RICH "STRIKES" MADE IN CALIFORNIA FIELD START A GOLD RUSH

RANDBURG, Cal., Sept. 26—Announcement coming almost simultaneously of gold and silver strikes in seven mines of the Rand mining district caused a repetition of early California scenes here yesterday and today.

Butte Avenue, the principal street of Randburg, was choked with excited townspeople and visitors. Leases and properties changed hands at a lively pace. Since the announcement of the strikes, a newspaper, a brokerage office and several shops have been established.

The mines in which paying ore was asserted to have been found are widely scattered over the Rand district, which was the scene of a gold rush about 25 years ago.

GREECE MAY FORM NATIONAL CABINET

New Ministry Would Include Two Former Premiers and General Metaxas

ATHENS, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The Premier, Mr. Triantafyllakos, planning to strengthen his Cabinet still further, according to the newspapers, by proposing the creation of a National Ministry representing all parties.

This move is described as the Cabinet's answer to the project of bringing General Metaxas into power, and is hailed not only as a clever political initiative but also as a step calculated to assure a united Greece at this moment of complete international isolation.

Two former premiers, Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Stratos, and also General Metaxas, would be invited to become members of the ministry under the Coalition scheme as outlined.

Public opinion in Greece is exercised over the reported mobilizing of Serbian forces near the northern frontier of Greece together with the activities of the Bulgarians. The opinion is expressed that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria plan to take advantage of Greece's present position, occupying Macedonia and thus secure outlets on the Aegean Sea.

Because Eleutherios Venizelos does not recognize either King Constantine or the existing regime, the Greek Government cannot ask for the collaboration of Mr. Venizelos in the present grave hour, the Premier, Mr. Triantafyllakos, declares. This statement was made because of press reports that he was considering the inclusion of Mr. Venizelos in a new national ministry representing all parties.

CABINET DECIDES THREE-MILE LIMIT GOVERNS DRY NAVY

(Continued from Page 1)

held that the Government acted within its rights in going out after the Grace & Ruby, since it was obviously attempting to violate American laws.

The decision of the President and his Cabinet to forbid the dry fleet to search and seize ships out to 12 miles, though they are authorized to do so by Congress, deals a blow to the fleet's efforts to prevent smuggling. It was hoped by the prohibition officers that search and seizure would be allowed that far at sea, as the further the operation is allowed the more difficult it would be to smuggle.

Incidentally it was intimated at the White House that the prohibition enforcement officers at sea would not be allowed to get "over-zealous" in enforcing the law.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, commenting on the White House decision, said: "The hovering act has been in effect since the inception of the Government; the United States Circuit Court recently sustained the 12-mile limit; the Congress enacted it into law and it is difficult to see how the enforcement can be evaded, unless the courts decide otherwise."

Law Standing 125 Years

The hovering acts have been on our statute books since 1787. They provide, in effect, that every master of any vessel laden with merchandise bound to any port of the United States, shall, on arrival within four leagues of the coast, produce on request a copy of the manifest and shall deliver the same to the customs officer. A section of the revised statutes provides that upon the failure of the master of the vessel to produce the manifest or to give a true account of the destination of the vessel upon the request of the customs officer, the vessel shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500. Another section provides that the penalty against the master shall constitute a lien against the vessel, and still another confers authority to board vessels within four leagues.

It is only since the advent of national prohibition that some nations have questioned the right of the United States to enact such laws. The right of a nation to protect itself arises from its own sovereignty and not from the consent of other nations. Practically every nation has enacted laws against rum smuggling and extended this line beyond the three-mile limit. Norway extended it to 10 miles. While it strengthens the enforceability of the law to have an international agreement, yet practically all of the nations have enacted their laws on the ground that they have a right to protect themselves from rum smugglers and other violators of the law.

Amendment Withheld

Thomas Sterling (R.), senator from South Dakota, prepared an amendment to Section 581 of the tariff bill to make this right of the United States to seize these rum pirate vessels more definite and certain. It was withheld because there are conversations on with Great Britain concerning this matter now.

There are two schools of international lawyers, one holding that the right of control over the marginal sea is subject to certain rights of servitude; the other holding that the right to control flows from international law, which permits to the maritime states a certain necessary right of supervision over the littoral seas for the purpose of police and self-protection. Great maritime powers formerly attempted to claim jurisdiction over the entire high seas. These rights were never recognized. Later it came to be settled that for most purposes the extent of the jurisdiction was the area which could be protected by shore

batteries or the distance of a cannon shot. When the range of guns was approximately three miles, this distance was stated to be three miles. Even the states which by treaty or statute defined their limits at three miles did not recognize this as the limit of their jurisdiction for all purposes, and the three-mile limit has not become so generally recognized nor accepted as to be regarded as a fundamental principle of international law defining a limit beyond which a sovereign may not extend its jurisdiction by legislation for protective purposes.

TZECH CURRENCY SHOWS STEADY RISE

Appreciation Has Effect of Producing Industrial Crisis—Cost of Living and Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—"A year ago the American dollar was worth nearly 100 Tzechoslovak crowns; today it is worth only 30 crowns. The dollar has risen steadily in value until the dollar is worth about 30 crowns—that is to say, the currency of Tzechoslovakia has now more than threefold the value it had last fall," said an attaché of the Tzechoslovak legation here.

It is only natural that this appreciation of the Tzechoslovak currency, coupled with the entire collapse of the currencies of Tzechoslovakia's customers, Germany and Austria, has produced a serious industrial crisis in Tzechoslovakia, dependent as it is on export trade to so large an extent. Factories are closing down, and an unemployment problem of menacing dimensions looms in the near future.

There is only one remedy for the crisis—prices of production must come down so as to enable the manufacturers to resume export.

A reduction in the cost of production implies first of all a cheapening of the food supply and of daily necessities for the masses, for no reduction of wage can be suggested without the cost of living being first reduced; then transport charges must be lowered, alleviations must be made in respect of taxation, and economy must be enforced in public administration.

"Happily employees as well as employers are convinced that a decisive moment has arrived in which a reasonable degree of personal sacrifice is not only duty but common sense. In the meantime a breach has already been made in food prices. Compared with July 1, the price of wheat flour has fallen by 27 per cent, that of rye flour by 45 per cent, rice by 45 per cent, American lard by 41 per cent, coffee by 18, sugar and soy. Then, again, a successful start has been made on necessities, such as clothing and footwear, and one or two enterprising firms are doing a brisk trade by selling their wares at prices ranging from 50 to 100 per cent lower than obtained in March last. The Government has declared its determination to see that prices come down."

"The Tzechoslovak Cabinet met recently to consider the crisis and the measures to be taken to accelerate reduction of prices. The Government's program includes measures to meet temporary unemployment, economies in administration, reduction of the tax and of railway and other tariffs. The Government has issued a proclamation calling upon all sections of the community to assist in overcoming the present crisis which, it is pointed out, differs from other crises, in that it is no bankruptcy crisis, but one arising out of progress and recovery and once overcome is likely to be followed by a rapid approach to normal conditions."

BUSINESS PRESS TO HOLD MEETING

British Delegates Will Attend Conference in New York

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26—Two representatives of Weekly Newspapers and Periodicals Association of Great Britain are leaving by the Majestic tomorrow to attend a newspaper conference in New York on Oct. 11, 12 and 13 held under the auspices of the Associated Business Papers Incorporated of America. The total number of the British delegates at the conference will be five, all leading members of the technical and commercial press of this country.

After the conference the British delegates are to be conducted on a tour of inspection of American industry as the guests of the American Nationalities. It is expected that the visit will result in some permanent reciprocal arrangement for a closer collaboration and understanding between the trade and technical journals in the two countries, and thus further promote good relations between the commercial interests on both sides of the Atlantic.

POLISH PARLIAMENT RATIFIES TREATY OF FOUR BALTIC STATES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The Polish Parliament ratified last Friday the Baltic treaty signed last spring by representatives of four of the Baltic states—Poland, Finland, Estonia, and Latvia—according to advices received by the Polish Legation here.

The treaty previously had been ratified by Estonia and Latvia, and now is operative in those two states and Poland. The Finnish Parliament rejected the treaty and dismissed the Finnish Foreign Minister for signing it, because of certain military features contained in the agreement. Lithuania was not a signatory to the pact.

The treaty provides for the fullest co-operation in the solution of the various problems of the signatory states, and is expected to have a stabilizing influence in the region of the Baltic.

The Government of Finland, while rejecting the treaty because of the military obligations, sent a note affirming that Finland fully understands the necessity for unity among the Baltic states.

IDEALISM WANES, SAYS RELIEF HEAD

Mr. Vickrey, Back From Near East, Thinks World Peace May Be Sacrificed for Gain

By GARDNER L. HARDING Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—"I have just this morning learned the full extent of the Smyrna horror and of the diplomatic mind the Turks have subsequently driven under the Allies; and I feel most solemnly that humanity, civilization and the peace of the world are on the verge of again being sacrificed to dollar diplomacy."

Charles V. Vickrey, director of the Near East Relief, made this statement for The Christian Science Monitor, when the Mauretania, on which he arrived, docked at the Cunard pier. Mr. Vickrey, who has returned from a trip through the Near East on which he has visited practically every city of importance in Asia Minor and the Caucasus, was in Constantinople when the Turks captured Smyrna, and aided in rushing the first shipment of supplies to the afflicted city.

"I feel that in so far as the British are determined to defend the Straits," he continued, "they are acting advisedly, and their courage is to be commended. They deserve our respect far more than their former allies, who seem to be ready to make any compromise with the Turk. But even the British share the current emphasis on purely commercial considerations. The freedom of the Straits is a great thing, but linked up with it inseparably is the freedom of the Christian minorities of Asia. Mercenary and not moral judgments are paramount today in the Near East. Even American business men share this, though, on the whole, I have nothing but praise for the support they give to our work and for the sympathy they show for it everywhere."

"The situation in the Near East today is more serious than it has been at any time since 1916. Immediately following the armistice, in 1919, traveled on the Baghdad Railway from Constantinople to Aleppo. At that time it was generally assumed and believed; even in Turkey, that the Allies had won the war."

"Today we behold the colossal disaster in Smyrna as emblematic of the changed situation. Nearly 500,000 refugees, men, women and children, in this region are now suffering hunger, exposure and exile fully equal to, if not greater than the suffering which, in Belgium and northern France, called forth the indignation of the Allies' world in 1914."

"I was in Mersine, the port of Cilicia, less than 30 days ago, and was told that the near-by city of Adana, which had an Armenian population of 80,000 or more when I was there with General Harbord in 1919, now has less than 400 Armenian residents, chiefly those who were unable to get away at the time of the French evacuation."

"The future of the minorities in the Near East must be finally determined within the next few weeks. The treaty that closes the Greco-Turkish war must not be a purely Greco-Turkish treaty. The issues are world issues, involving fundamental questions of right and justice, as well as the future peace of the world. The freedom of the Straits is but one of the questions which interest every nation in the world. The rights of the minority races, who in the total are a majority of the citizens of the former Ottoman Empire, is no less important a question. This majority must not be ruled in the future by the minority which chances to have the military power. At least protection, if not a national home, must be provided for these minorities, or the great allied nations will be branded as the embodiment of selfish ingratitude and provincial nationalism."

NEAR EAST RELIEF TO AID AMERICANS

If Constantinople Falls, 500 Will Be Looked After

All Americans in and about Constantinople have been given instructions as to what to do in case that city is taken by the Turks, it was stated at the headquarters of the Near East Relief today. One of the warehouses of the Near East Relief, just outside of Constantinople, has been designated as a concentration center and ships have been engaged to take from that point those who seek its protection. About 500 Americans are estimated to be in the city.

H. C. Jaquith, managing director of the Near East Relief at Smyrna, has cabled to that organization that the failure of the allied governments to take adequate measures for the relief and protection of the survivors of the ruined city is inspiring the Turks to new outrages and causing untold suffering to the thousands still enclamped on the water front. The situation has become so bad that the American workers under the chairmanship of Admiral Mark E. Bristol, American High Commissioner to Turkey, have met in Constantinople to urge concerted action by the allied powers.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jaquith declares, Turkish soldiers are driving the refugees at intervals from the quays to unknown destinations in the interior and Greek and Armenian young girls are being torn from their families to disappear from sight. Unable longer to endure the strain many are throwing themselves into the sea. Only the prompt appearance of ships will save thousands from a like fate, he says. It is estimated that there are still 100,000 victims waiting relief. Added foodstuffs have been rushed to the city by the Near East Relief, and the United States destroyer Litchfield has arrived with 3000 loaves of bread and 10 tons of rice.

Near East workers with Maj. C. C. Davis of the Red Cross and American business men who have remained on the scene are united in doing all in their power to meet the deplorable situation.

AMERICA IMPOLED TO HASTEN AID TO CHRISTIANS IN ORIENT

Plight of Smyrna Survivors More Critical and Food Situation Has Grown Worse

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Fourteen thousand more refugees have been moved from the Smyrna quays, leaving 50,000 still there to be taken care of, and the Turks have given the Allies until Oct. 1 to move the remainder, threatening to order those remaining after that date into the devastated interior, according to a cable message to the Near East Relief from Constantinople today. Two hundred and fifty Greek orphan girls, the message said, have been moved to Salonika by the United States destroyer Litchfield.

The American people, meanwhile, are implored to hasten to the aid of the surviving Christians and Jews in Smyrna.

The Government has made an appropriation of \$200,000 for American citizens in the stricken city, but relief for the other homeless refugees must come from private charity and largely from the United States, the Near East Relief announces.

Dr. Lovejoy Sails East

"We do not doubt that America will come to the rescue," cables a relief worker from Smyrna. "Our faith in the generosity of our people is unshaken, but we implore you to hurry up."

The plight of the Smyrna survivors has been made more critical, according to H. C. Jaquith, managing director of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, by a spell of intensely cold weather. He declares that the food situation is worse than it has been, though the water supply has been restored.

Dr. Esther Lovejoy of New York, president of the American Women's Hospital, has sailed, on the steamship "Dutch" to aid at Smyrna, according to Mr. Jaquith's message. The Near East Relief sent 2000 loaves of bread by the same vessel.

The text of the following appeal from Archbishop Alexander, Greek Archbishop of North and South America, was made public here today:

"The destruction of the Christian populations in Asia Minor is complete. The details which are reaching here are verily horrifying. The European powers failed toward Christianity. In a short while, we shall face a situation never seen or heard of, not even in the darkest periods of barbarism. No trace of Christianity will remain in the Orient where, until lately, Christianity was progressing."

TURKS FORMULATE PROPOSALS FOR EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

Proposition Originally Fathomed by Mr. Venizelos Said to Offer Sound Method of Dealing With Minorities

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26—Contact with diplomatic circles in London today leaves one conscious of the determination to go ahead on the basis of the new Paris agreement and use every endeavor to reach a satisfactory and, as far as possible, permanent settlement in the Near East. While regretting their failure to achieve many points in their old program the statesmen recognized that the immediate menace makes it futile to cry over spilt political milk, and the public, faced with dangers resultant from the defeat of the Greek Army, are intent upon disposing of the problem almost at any cost that will leave the freedom of the Dardanelles reasonably secured.

At the time of writing nothing has been heard from Kemal. Two methods are being pursued to encourage his acceptance of the proposals. One consists of the departure to Smyrna, with French counsels of moderation, of Franklin Bouillon, than whom there is no more capable emissary. The other lies in the continued dispatch of British re-enforcements, a measure calculated further to impress the Turks in a manner which makes a most practical appeal to their psychology. This joint effort will doubtless count for much, but on the other hand it is necessary to appreciate Kemal's position.

He is pledged to the terms of the national pact, which has been signed and counter-signed on several occasions by all Turkish governmental assemblies, both at Ankara and at Constantinople. Article IV of that document demands that Constantinople and the Sea of Marmara be secured against hostile attack, after which Turkey is prepared to discuss the conditions necessary for the freedom of world transport. The Ottoman idea is, doubtless, to fortify the Straits, whereas acceptance of the invitation to a conference postulates the absence of fortifications and international control. The difference is obvious, but not impossible, for the Turks once assured of admission to the League of Nations could accept its guarantee for security in a reciprocal spirit.

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250,000,000 BOTTLES—ALL DRUGGISTS

in the Orient where, until lately, Christianity was progressing.

"Thousands of Christians in Constantinople and in its suburbs are shaking under agonies under the specter of Turkish danger. They are right. They have before their faces the example of Asia Minor. The Christian world must rise in a body and declare its horror, its indignation, its anger against the responsible European powers. Above interests let there be humanity's interest."

"The foundation of the Orthodox Church faces the gravest of dangers unless the savagery of the Turks against Christianity is checked. Full of tears, I make the most supreme, the last appeal to your humanitarian sentiments. Let all churches in America declare their indignation against those powers which, following their policies of interest, made the destruction of millions of Christians possible."

"Protest to the Government, most respectfully demanded that it exercise all its influence as it deems fit and where it deems fit for the salvation of the remaining Christians. Help materially and morally the Christians who are in agony and starving."

"The destruction of the entire Christian population of the Near East during the Twentieth Century constitutes a world. The two bodies of the Ecumenical patriarchate decided to sell all ornaments of the churches for the salvation of the Christians. Hasten help! Do all you can. Let there be saved whatever can still be saved."

At a mass meeting representing 30 Protestant church bodies held by the Federal Council of Churches here in the Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, an appeal was made for financial help for the Smyrna refugees. The council also called on the United States Government to prevent further atrocities and urged the Government to send representatives for that purpose to the forthcoming conference on Eastern affairs.

Dr. John H. Finley, chairman of the meeting, introduced the three speakers, Dr. Robert E. Spear, president of the Federal Council of Churches; the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York, and the Rev. James I. Barton, chairman of the Near East Relief. All of the speakers urged the necessity of American participation as a nation in the present crisis in Eastern affairs.

TURKS FORMULATE PROPOSALS FOR EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

Proposition Originally Fathomed by Mr. Venizelos Said to Offer Sound Method of Dealing With Minorities

Attention happily is being turned once more to the fate of minorities and it is interesting to note that the Turks are formulating general proposals for an exchange of populations. This proposition was originally fathomed by Eleutherios Venizelos, and more may possibly be heard of it, for recent events must have reduced Greek objections to the scheme—objections dictated by a desire to maintain the Hellenic populations as essential to a realization of imperial ambitions—and it represents a sound method of dealing with an otherwise unsolvable problem.

Reports of internal conditions in Greece are still conflicting. That in the midst of the great tragedy which has befallen Hellas there should be calls for the return of Mr. Venizelos is inevitable, but it is well to wait a sure indication of the strength of this demand. Many Greeks are inclined to blame the Cretan for embarking on the Anatolian adventure rather than saddle Constantinople with responsibility for its failure.

CHINESE CONFERENCE PLANNED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the Republic of China, is sending

what these individual
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owing?

CABLE AND RADIO VICTORIES CARRY NO RELIEF TO PUBLIC

Freedom From Monopolistic Agreements Only Increases Overhead Expenses of Companies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Special).—The United States Government has won its point with respect to breaking the British cable monopoly in South America and the way is now open for any amount of competition which private capital may wish to undertake. Coincidentally with this victory comes the announcement by the Postal Telegraph Company that it will accept messages for transmission by radio to all parts of the world. In neither of these consummations are there any immediate prospect of lightening the burdens of those who are compelled to use the telegraph as a means of international communication, but they are as signposts pointing the way to a possibly more complete socialization of these electrical instrumentalities.

Monopolistic Agreements

It was under the Wilson Administration that the United States Government made its first military gesture against the British cable monopoly on the east coast of South America. The Navy was employed to prevent the landing of the Western Union Company's cable at Miami, Fla. That cable connects the Barbadoes with one owned by a British company running to Brazil. The complaint of the American Government was that these British interests had contracted with the governments of South American states exclusive landing privileges so that American companies could not gain access. Until that disadvantage was removed the State Department refused to permit the Western Union to land its cable.

The negotiations have consumed nearly three years. The British cable interests complained that the American Cable Company had the same exclusive rights on the west coast which prevented their getting in. The American Government had to concede that point and so negotiations were conducted with all the South American countries with a view to ending all monopolistic privileges. Both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America are now open to all comers.

Present Cables Sufficient

Students of the subject declare that the cables between North and South America are more than ample to handle the present volume of business and together with existing radio stations there is a great surplus of wordage capacity. If American companies should now proceed to lay cables between the Atlantic coasts of the two Americas and British companies along the Pacific coast of South America would simply mean a heavy increase in the capital investment in which this business would have to support. It might result in temporary cutting of rates but experience has shown that sort of thing cannot go on very long. On the other hand, American cables would insure American commerce against the espionage of its competitors, a thing which has been somewhat too prevalent in the past.

Americans cannot route their foreign dispatches as citizens of other countries can. Under the international telegraph agreement the privilege of routing a message over any land or cable lines the sender chooses to use is guaranteed, but owing to the opposition of the American telegraph companies the United States is not a signatory to that agreement. Consequently both the Western Union and the Postal companies, when they are the originating terminals, reserve the right to send messages via cables of their own choosing, usually their own. One of the results of this privilege has been that the basic rate on transatlantic messages has remained stationary for 34 years.

Radio Corporations' Efforts

Recently there has been a good deal of agitation to obtain this routing privilege to Americans. When American corporations began to develop trans-oceanic radio service, they cut rates in order to get the business away from the cable companies. They were handicapped, however, by the refusal of the two American land telegraph companies to enter into arrangements with them for handling messages. With and without this about it, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Company, owners of the Radio Corporation of America, sounded out leaders in Congress about getting a bill passed to compel the land lines to give routing privileges. They found Congress acquiescent.

The prospect of such a law was very likely one of the factors which induced the Mackay Company to open its services to the Radio Corporation but, probably it was not the only one. No one knows what the future of radio communication is going to be. It is so new that there are no accurate

data available for computing costs. It may be cheaper than cables or it may not be and it will be several years before an accurate estimate can be made. Nevertheless it is well within the bounds of possibility that some day the cable and radio companies will have to amalgamate. Although the Radio Corporation is a competitor of its Commercial Cable Company, Clarence Mackay may have had such an amalgamation in mind when the idea behind it that the present agreement would be to his advantage in any scramble to take over radio communications. In other words he may have been jockeying for position.

Rates Remain at Same Level

None of these moves, however gives promise of any very material benefit to the public. Competition in the South American field would greatly increase capital investment without reducing rates very much except temporarily. Radio may or may not be able to force down cable rates, nobody knows, and certainly it has not done it yet. Just at present both the Western Union and the Commercial Cable companies are planning to lay cables to Germany. Each is purposing to lay the new type of high frequency cable with a guaranteed minimum of 45,000,000 words per annum. Owing to the lack of a direct cable between the United States and Germany since the war a large volume of radio business has been built up between the two countries. Laying these two cables will entail a very heavy investment in addition to that already engaged in the radio stations, and either one of the cables would furnish the instrumentality for business much greater than has ever been developed.

England has done more than any other country to socialize its means of telegraphic communications. Through direct Government ownership or subsidies it has created a system which gives to its commerce easy and cheap access to all parts of the world, and at the same time permits it to collect and disseminate news to the uttermost ends of the earth at a distribution cost that is negligible. The United States is said by those who have studied the subject to be one of the most backward nations in the world in this respect.

G. T. C.

PRAGUE CABINET CHANGE EXPECTED

Premier Benes May Relinquish Post for Foreign Office

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Tzechoslovakia next week will possibly witness the reconstruction at Prague of the Cabinet, which has been in contemplation for some considerable time. Dr. Edward Benes has always felt the command offices of Premier and Foreign Minister were too great a burden, and has similarly desired to keep the foreign policy of his country outside the maelstrom of home politics.

A year ago he desired to resign the Premiership in favor of Doctor Svehla, but the leader of the Agrarian party felt constrained to decline the post. Now, however, Dr. Svehla is prepared to take up the reins of government, and Dr. Benes will, accordingly, confine his activities to the Foreign Office.

The change does not indicate any alteration either in internal or in external policy.

DAIRY SHOW WILL DRAW FROM AFAR

South Dakotans Will Go to Twin Cities in Motor Caravans

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Plans are being made by residents of the eastern section of South Dakota for an automobile caravan which will carry about 100 farmers and others interested in dairying in South Dakota to the National Dairy Show, to be held in the twin cities—Minneapolis and St. Paul—the second week in October.

The caravan project is being furthered by farm bureaus, commercial clubs and other bodies, as well as by individuals interested in the dairy industry, which during the last few years has made a rapid growth in South Dakota. County dairy committees, appointed by Gov. W. H. McMaster as a part of a state-wide organization to promote the dairy industry,

Ancient English House Shipped to California

San Francisco, Sept. 24
AN ENTIRE old English house, whose age is said to be more than five centuries, is being brought to San Francisco aboard the freighter Virginius, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 7. The house, known as Norland Hall, is said to have been purchased by a San Franciscan, who intends to erect it on his estate here. Old stonework, weighing several hundredweight, a massive stone fireplace, fine plaster work, friezes, pillars, an oak gallery and other parts of the old building were carefully packed into crates and placed aboard the vessel.

will take advantage of the nearness to South Dakota of the coming National Dairy Show to induce as many as possible to attend.

Prize dairy stock from all over the United States will be exhibited at the national show. Farmers who make the automobile caravan will go as guests of business men in the towns from which they depart. The business men themselves will drive the cars in the caravan, and each car will carry as many farmers as possible. The journey will be one of the most novel ever made by residents of South Dakota.

THOMAS E. WATSON HAS PASSED AWAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Thomas E. Watson, United States Senator, of Georgia, passed away at his home here today. Mr. Watson practiced law in Georgia for some years before entering state politics. He was elected to Congress in 1891 on the Populist ticket. After being twice defeated on that ticket he was nominated as the choice for Vice-President of the St. Louis Populist Convention, which endorsed William J. Bryan for President in 1896. He was nominated for President by the People's Party in 1904.

Publications which he sponsored were suspended during the Wilson Administration, being denied transmission through the mails after attacks in them against the draft act, the espionage law and other war measures.

In his own language he conducted his campaign for the Senate as an "Anti-Wilson, Anti-League and Anti-War Measures Democrat." He was elected over Harry S. Edwards, Independent candidate, who favored American participation in the League of Nations.

DALLAS MAYOR PICKS MUNICIPAL AIR BOARD

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Mayor Sawley Aldredge has appointed members of the Dallas Air Board, composed of six veterans of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army, to act in an advisory capacity to the Mayor on all matters involving commercial aviation. "In the appointment of an air board for Dallas," Mayor Aldredge said, "the city is merely following the footsteps of many other cities throughout the country, which are preparing to keep in close touch with the development and needs of commercial aviation throughout the country."

WALKS FOR ONE YEAR

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence).—W. H. Chapman arrived in Victoria yesterday after walking across the continent from New York. He started from New York City in September, 1921, and has been walking steadily, day after day, for a year. He found the Canadian Rockies the most difficult portion of his trip. He undertook the venture when a friend dared him to do so and offered to pay him \$4500 if he succeeded. Mr. Chapman, who is 76 years old, was greeted here by John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia.

NEW MARKETING SERVICE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Herschel Jones will resign from the directorship of the New York office of the State Department of Farms and Markets, on Oct. 1, to organize a new marketing service, which will handle standardized farm products as agents of farmers' marketing associations and other shippers. He also will represent a number of eastern farmers' co-operative associations in New York and nearby markets.

COLONY OF HOMES PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Edwin Gould, New York banker and railroad capitalist, is said to be planning a \$9,000,000 colony of private dwellings, to cover 100 acres, to extend for half a mile along Pelham Parkway. Mr. Gould has owned this land for many years. Last spring he decided to build a colony for housing relief. He began with eight houses. The demand for them, however, became so brisk that Mr. Gould has decided to build on a larger scale.

TWO PEACH CROPS IN ONE YEAR

LAMPASAS, Tex., Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—J. F. White, residing near Lampasas, has a peach tree on his farm which has borne the second crop of fruit in one year. The tree is of the Elberta variety, and at the regular season, bore an abundant crop of excellent fruit. It now has a second crop which is ripening. Mr. White reports the peaches of the second crop somewhat smaller than those of the first crop, but the fruit has an excellent flavor.

BETTER HOMES WEEK OCT. 9-14

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—"Better Homes Week" will be observed here from Oct. 9 to 14, when model houses will be shown and methods of house building demonstrated in New York and other cities. Plans for the exhibition are being directed by the advisory council of the Better Homes Movement.

VASSAR BEGINS NEW YEAR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—With 1149 students enrolled, eight more than last year, Vassar College opened yesterday. An address of welcome was made by Prof. George Nettleton of Yale, acting president of Vassar in the absence of Dr. Henry N. McCracken, who is in Europe.

RULES TO CHECK TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Federal Board Proposes to Wipe Out Frauds in Importing and Selling

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—New rules and regulations to make it more difficult to import narcotic drugs legally and divert them to unlawful purposes will be issued in a day or two by the Federal Narcotics Control Board. It was announced today.

During the four months of investigation of the drug problem conducted by the board it was discovered that large quantities of narcotics are being imported under the guise of other commodities; that many robberies and exportations have been feigned for the purpose of smuggling drugs into the United States.

The Control Board was established by the so-called Jones-Miller Act of Congress to investigate the problem, determine the nation's supposed needs for medicinal purposes and issue orders to prevent excessive imports. The rules about to be issued, it is understood, will make it unlawful for narcotics to be held in bonded warehouses and importations will be confined to certain ports. It was said that more than 500 persons or firms are licensed to manufacture, import and deal in drugs but that about six are the bulk of the manufacturing. The new rules are expected to wipe out many frauds in manufacturing, jobbing and importing.

The board already has discovered that imports are far above the requirements claimed necessary by the medical profession. Though a great quantity of drugs has been coming into the United States, ostensibly for legalized purposes, but actually for the satisfaction of addicts, it is claimed by officials in charge of enforcing the Harrison Anti-Drug Narcotics Law, that most of the drugs used illegally are smuggled into the country.

An international conference at The Hague in 1912-14 considered ways and means of curbing the drug traffic, but the war interfered. According to a

state department official, here steps are being taken to reopen the discussions. The federal board has sent a representative to the standing committee on narcotics at The Hague, giving the board's views on how to cope with the problem. A system of checking drugs intended for export to the United States through the American consulates abroad is being worked out by the board. In this way it is hoped to guard more closely against illegal shipments.

GOVERNMENT DRAWS LARGE OIL ROYALTIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Royalties on oil production amounting to \$778,378.11 were received by the United States Government in the month of August, according to statistics made public by the Bureau of Mines. The government oil lands in the west are in Wyoming, California and Montana, and under the sliding royalty scale on oil produced from government leased lands, as provided by the leasing acts, the Government receives from 12 1/2 to 33 1/3 per cent. Government royalties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, totaled \$4,000,000. This amount is not all turned into the United States Treasury, however. Thirty-seven and a half per cent goes to the state in which the oil and gas line are produced; 52 1/2 to the United States Reclamation Service, and the remaining 10 per cent to the Treasury.

LARGEST VACUUM TUBE MADE

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The world's largest vacuum tube, standing three feet in height and three and one-half feet in diameter at the bottom, has been completed in the laboratories of the Western Electric Company, officials announce. The tube is capable of supplying 100,000 watts, 200 times the power required for the usual radio broadcasting stations of 100-mile range.

BIBLE BUREAU EXTENDS WORK

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—The plan of the Bible Bureau of this city, in furnishing newspapers of the country with selections from the Bible as reading matter, has met with such success that the bureau has prepared the "Sermon on the Mount," which will be distributed in 17 sections.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

ELIZABETH MALOTT BARNES says that the Woman's Clean Government Organization, of which she is president, is taking its place "on the firing line to fight graft, corruption and crooked politics which have become entrenched in our national Government." She continued:

One of the great things the World War did was to bring a host of women from all parts of the country to Washington and send them home thoroughly disillusioned as to how their Government is being run. If these conditions are cleaned up it will be by the women of the country. The great political machines have fallen into the control of professional politicians who have brought about conditions of waste, extravagance, and privilege and corruption against which honest men cannot make inroads without the help of women.

It is the purpose of the organization to fight rotten conditions and remove the shackles so that the departments of Government which belong to the people can do the work for which they are intended. It is the duty of the great majority of officials to be honest and in favor of a clean-up, but it is impossible for individuals to run counter to the system without endangering their positions. This organization started its clean-up campaign in the Department of Justice, H. L. Scaife, formerly connected with the department acting as counsel. The first object of attack was the failure to deal with alleged "war frauds." Later it will apply its broom to other unswept corners of the Government.

A dispatch from London reported that Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, would proceed to Constantinople and act as an unofficial observer for the American Government in the Near East crisis.

It was stated at the War Department that General March is retired and that he goes to Constantinople as a private citizen. If the United States should send an observer, especially for military purposes, he would be an officer in active service.

There are times when Government

officials politely but firmly refuse to be specific in answer to questions by newspaper correspondents. Recent often-repeated assertions by officials that the United States will be glad to take part in helping Europe in the solution of her problems "when the proper time comes," have led to the desire for a more definite statement as to what constitute auspicious conditions. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is a man of few words, was asked at a recent conference whether he could give a hint as to just what the United States would require of Europe before acting jointly with it on matters economic. His answer was a commendatory on the uselessness of "mere discussion." Talk around a conference table is a waste of time, he held, until internal conditions which are entirely in the hands of European countries are changed.

Next to the head of the State De-

partment in popularity with representatives of the press in Washington, stands Edward Bell, for only a short time a liaison official between the department and the writing folk. In that time he has made himself highly valued for his readiness to assist in the furtherance of legitimate newspaper activity and for his ability to put his finger on any information decided without loss of time.

He has been equally serviceable to the State Department, for at the same time that he is assisting the newspaper men, he is receiving information that is useful to the Government. Mr. Bell has been in the diplomatic service ever since he was graduated

NORWAY AND AMERICA AWAITING DECISION ON SHIP CONTROVERSY

Court of Arbitration at the Hague to Settle Dispute Over Contracts Frustrated by Exigencies of War

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The hearings in the case between the United States and the Kingdom of Norway—relative to the construction of the 15 steamers for the shipbuilding yards in the United States held by Norwegian steamship owners, which contracts were frustrated by the requisition order of the United States Government in the autumn of 1917—which has been heard before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, have by this time been concluded, and the matter placed in the hands of the judges for their decision. Altogether there were 42 of these contracts.

Claims against the United States Shipping Board for losses sustained by the Norwegian owners were made separately by the holders of 27 of the contracts, comprised in what has been called the "Stray Group," because Capt. Emil Stray was the leading negotiator for those owners. Negotiations began in the autumn of 1917 and, as far as the writer can recollect, a settlement was made late in 1919 or early in 1920.

A study of the cases which have been referred to the Hague Tribunal for settlement makes one feel what a pity it is that a question of a financial settlement of this kind should have gone to The Hague at all, the reason being that the United States Shipping Board, after settling with the Stray group, came to the conclusion that, under the law of the United States, there was no legal obligation to compensate these owners for the commercial value of the contracts they held, although they undoubtedly had a very high value as a negotiable document among shipowners.

Claim of United States

The claim of the United States was that the Shipping Board, acting within its rights under the statutes, was obliged only to pay for the value of such iron, steel and other materials which already had been either embodied in a ship under construction on the ways, or for materials which already had been collected, for working drawings and for such work as had been done in ordering materials, etc.

This is, of course, quite contrary to the basis of the settlement arrived at with the Stray group, which recognize the value of the contracts.

It has been claimed quite truly that the contracts were never taken. But, while this may be so technically, it has been brought out in evidence that the yards, and those who supplied materials for those yards, were all sold by the Shipping Board to the fulfillment of the contracts, and such contracts as they had entered into, and it has been admitted that, by the action of the Shipping Board, the contracts were frustrated.

Seeing that the basis of the requisition order was that "just compensation" should be given for the results of any action under the special laws passed for war purposes, and that those purposes included the requisition of ships ready, ships under construction, suspension or frustration of contracts, etc., it seems somewhat hard to understand why an agreement has not been reached preventing this appeal to an international court.

Reasons Somewhat Complex

As usual, the reasons are somewhat complex, nor are the faults all on one side. At first, when the Norwegian owners made their claims, their demands were, in the opinion of this writer, too high. They were properly formulated and could be defended in every detail, but they failed to take account of certain elements, which, from an American point of view, called for a moderation of the figures.

After lengthy negotiations, those elements were at last given their due weight, and a settlement with the Stray group followed. While the actual arguments leading to that settlement probably were faulty, yet the result was substantially just.

Why, then, was not that settlement allowed to form the basis for similar settlement of the 15 contracts now being dealt with at The Hague? Undoubtedly political changes in the United States had something to do with it. A strong desire for economy, coupled with a change of personnel in the Shipping Board, as now constituted, to take up a position which never can be accepted by the Norwegian owners, if only for the reason that it would mean ruin to most of them and very severe losses to

Norwegian banks, which had granted them ordinary commercial advances. These are, however, not the only reasons for the impasse which was reached. The name of Christopher Hannevig has been associated with this case very prominently, and, on the part of the United States, excessive use has been made of it. Mr. Hannevig is one of those men who find their milieu in time of war and excitement. Times of peace do not give them scope for their initiative, nor for their courage, or as some people are more inclined to call it, their recklessness.

When he came over to America during the war, he made his plans in the expectation of a long war. Others probably agreed with him, but did not dare to act on it. He bought one shipbuilding yard, arranged for its extension, also arranged for the construction of two new yards. He ordered large quantities of steel before prices went up. He placed orders for numerous steamers in yards already existing, and altogether gave a tremendous impetus to that shipbuilding industry which was to play such an important part in the concluding stages of the war.

Prices went up by leaps and bounds. He booked contracts, sold them at a profit, repurchased them at still higher prices, and resold them, for the reason that she, of all countries, was absolutely dependent on the maintenance of her mercantile marine.

Many Vessels Were Sunk

By the autumn of 1917 the Germans had managed to sink half of the pre-war tonnage of Norway. No wonder, then, that the insurance money was employed in purchasing ready ships as long as obtainable, and afterwards for the purpose of booking contracts, and ultimately in purchasing contracts from those who already had them.

Undoubtedly, men on the Shipping Board conceived the notion that Mr. Hannevig had, with deliberate purpose, caused an inflation, and, directly, the suspicion had entered their mind, the step to the next suspicion was not a long one.

Seeing that the persistence with which counsel for the United States has been trying to throw suspicion upon the bona fides of the contract holders, it is safe to conclude that he felt that there was a conspiracy between Mr. Hannevig and the claimants.

Those who have been present at The Hague cannot help feeling that it is a pity that an arbitration case between two governments should have turned so largely upon accusations of this kind. It is, therefore, all the more satisfactory to Norwegian owners that the keen investigations of the members at The Hague have shown abundantly that the aims for which compensation has been claimed have actually been paid out by the claimants, thus putting an end to the idea of conspiracy.

Several Questions Involved

The judges, who probably will take a considerable time in arriving at their conclusions, will have to decide upon the following questions: (1) American claims that a decision must be taken on the basis of United States municipal law, against which the Kingdom of Norway claims that there is no difficulty for an international court in arriving at "just compensation" based upon general fundamentals of "law and equity," which the agreement of the parties was intended to settle upon the basis of international arbitration laws down.

(2) Norway claims that it is open to doubt whether the requisition was legal at all according to international law, but, anyhow, she claims that it is contrary to all international law to discriminate against a neutral. This point is of importance because the Norwegian owners spent months in trying to persuade the United States Government to requisition only "for use during the war" and not "for time." This was refused them, while it was granted to American owners, as the policy of the United States Shipping Board was not to allow American yards to build up a post war fleet for other nations.

(3) Even if decided on the basis of American municipal law, the Kingdom of Norway claims that that law, broadly interpreted, gives them the right to be compensated for the commercial value of the contracts which were frustrated.

(4) If it is decided that the Norwegians shall be compensated for the commercial value of the contracts, then the judges will have to adjudicate upon their value, which will not altogether be a simple proposition.



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AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY TO ACT FOR CONSERVATION OF ANTELOPE

Definite Program to Prevent Their Extinction Will Provide for Adequate Winter Range in Western States

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo., Sept. 22.—The American antelope is threatened with extinction, according to officials here of the Department of the Interior. Unless extensive protective measures are taken, officials declare, an animal widely admired for coloring, delicate proportions and zephyr-like movements, soon will be seen only in museums.

There are probably not more than 2000 antelope remaining in the United States, and the total number in the park is about 350. In 1908, it is believed, the number was estimated as 2900.

The cause of the antelope has been taken up by the American Bison Society of New York. A number of societies interested in game preservation soon will meet jointly in the east, to consider a program to protect antelope.

Proposed measures include provision for an adequate winter range for Yellowstone herds, and for herds remaining in Oregon, New Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and California. Last winter, nearly a third of the Yellowstone Park herds were lost as a result of heavy snows and the depredations of coyotes, wolves and mountain lions.

The most serious menace to their preservation here is the absence of suitable winter range, according to these officials. Besides running the risk of starvation, owing to scant forage if the snows are deep, they are easy prey for predatory animals.

The possible winter range for antelope here at present is about 3000 acres, which must be shared with the deer, elk and other grazing animals. The summer range covers about 100,000 acres.

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LIBERALS OF SPAIN SEE VICTORY AHEAD

Expect to Oust Guerra Ministry
—Count de Romanones Spoken
of as Next Premier

MADRID, Aug. 29 (Special correspondence)—It is understood that a meeting of the leaders of the Liberal Left, to consider the possibilities and practicabilities of a more concentrated working arrangement, is to be held soon at San Sebastian. When questioned upon this matter, the Count de Romanones, who was most conspicuously absent from a gathering of these same leaders held a few weeks ago in Madrid, the talk being that he was not invited, he remarked, "All these people are my best friends."

Then he was asked, "What will you do if they should appeal to you?" and he answered, "I am where I was. All of them, like myself, are Liberals and I am one of those who never say 'I will not do this.'"

The Count has taken to uttering sentences of a mysterious and enigmatic kind, as is common with Spanish politicians engaged in the preparation of their continual "crises."

Though the general impression seems to be that the Liberals will come back to power before long, and that the Count de Romanones, as before, will be Premier, it is clear that, unless there is union among the sections of Liberalism, and an abandonment of barely hidden jealousies, such a Government would have strength for no great work. Meantime, the Count de Romanones is saying some forcible and remarkable things. He has been interviewed at length in the north, and has given out a declaration of his confidence that the existing Cortes will never meet again, but that it will remain suspended until the time for the next election comes.

Best Thing That Could Happen

Moreover, the Count seems to think, according to this interview, that this would be the best thing that could happen, for he says that the existing Parliament has spent the last grain of its strength, that it is impossible for it to pass the new railway bill, and that its prestige, which was crushed at the moment when the Chamber passed the resolution for the increase of members' salaries, is at its lowest point.

He also says that the present lot of politicians have inspired the extreme dislike of the country and all those who are concerned with the fulfillment of their duty in public life by this act of the Chamber, and that if the Cortes were to meet again, a serious conflict would arise between the Chamber and the Senate, the like of which had never occurred before; the campaign would assume a strange and dangerous aspect, there would be deep divisions and separations, and generally Parliament as an institution would fall into chaos, and the Count thinks, very properly no doubt, that all such possibilities should be avoided. His view is that this Cortes should never sit again except perhaps just for one day next year to fulfill constitutional requirements.

Believes It Could Not Go On

The Count at the same time gave his views to the question of whether the existing Conservative Government could go on, under the circumstances. He says not—that the parties as they are in the Cortes do not represent their organizations or the general body of men who form them, as the most formidable instance of which he quotes the present Government and its Premier, Sanchez Guerra, who, he says, has not been responsible for a single act of Conservative government. When the Liberals came to power, it would be because the country called them and needed them. When the present holiday season is over the Count promises to do much by more than "words without meaning" to make the country thoroughly understand the situation and enable it to determine freely.

It is remarked by some critics that, having regard to the utterly scandalous nature of the last two elections, which for corruption and suppression of the will of the people, the methods pursued including not only the appointment of new governors, alcaldes and other civil functionaries, and even entire municipal councils in places, but the prevention of hostile elements from voting and the temporary imprisonment of antagonistic leaders, the Count might do well, instead of talking of the free

expression of the will of the people, to set about an immediate campaign with the object of rendering elections in Spain at least a little representative of the feelings of the people.

First Thing to Be Done

That is the first thing to be done for the improvement of government in Spain, and if the politicians do not set about it soon, there are signs that the people will. It is this background of electoral corruption and suppression—and it must be emphasized that the suppression, on the lines indicated, is as bad as the corruption—which makes all the fine and quasi-noble sentiments that are uttered by the politicians appear to the people, as true representation of the people, and so forth seem hollow and weak.

At the conclusion of this statement, the Count de Romanones referred to Morocco, saying that the same differences existed upon that problem as always, when by its nature the problem required the assistance of all, being too much for the mere leader of a party or section. Finally, he emphasized his view that the Conservatives ought not to have another minute of power, and that there were several months in which the Liberals might prepare for themselves a great majority which would enable them to remain in power for five years. These remarks have caused keen discussion in political circles throughout the country.

But the Maurists are setting themselves hard against the idea that if Sanchez Guerra and the Conservatives give way power shall go to the Liberals.

Think They Should Come In

They think that if there must be a change, they should form the Government. In regard to the Morocco question, to international affairs, to economic and social business, they say they have a more concrete program than any other party. They refer to the common remark that Maurism has made various attempts to govern in recent times and has failed, which they say is not true, since Mr. Maura was forced in stress of circumstances to constitute hurriedly such cabinets as he would not have done but for the urgency of the situation and the necessity for appeasing various political elements. They say, too, that as many things may happen between now and the late autumn, which might modify their judgment and their attitude, they consider it best not to make any premature expression of their views. They only say that the Maurists ought to and will return to the work of government.

FLYING WORKSHOP WILL ACCOMPANY AIRPLANES IN AIR

LONDON, Aug. 30—There is now being built for the Air Ministry the first flying stores and workshop ever constructed in this country. The machine has a large fuselage and is to be used to carry spare parts with operating air fleets. This will avoid the necessity of an airplane having to return to headquarters to obtain the requisite spare parts for repairs when some slight trouble has developed, or as an alternative, having to make a forced landing.

If a pilot, when flying on maneuvers, develops "trouble" of some sort, he will signal to the flying workshop which will carry spare parts of the type that are being used by the unit. The two machines will then alight in some suitable place where the necessary work can be done.

As soon as the first flying workshop is completed and satisfactorily tested, a number of similar craft will be built.

GERMAN CONSUL HAS JOB NO ONE DESIRES

MEDELLIN, Colombia, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The German Consul at Barranquilla, who has served since the downfall of the Kaiser, found it necessary to leave for Europe. On canvassing the German colony of that city for a successor, he found no one willing to be a candidate for the office. All the German residents are Imperialists and are not in harmony with the present regime at Berlin.

Because of the vacancy, a German aviator, Herr von Krohn, on leaving Barranquilla found it necessary to have his passport visa made by the American Consul.

CHANGE IN COEDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF COLLEGES URGED

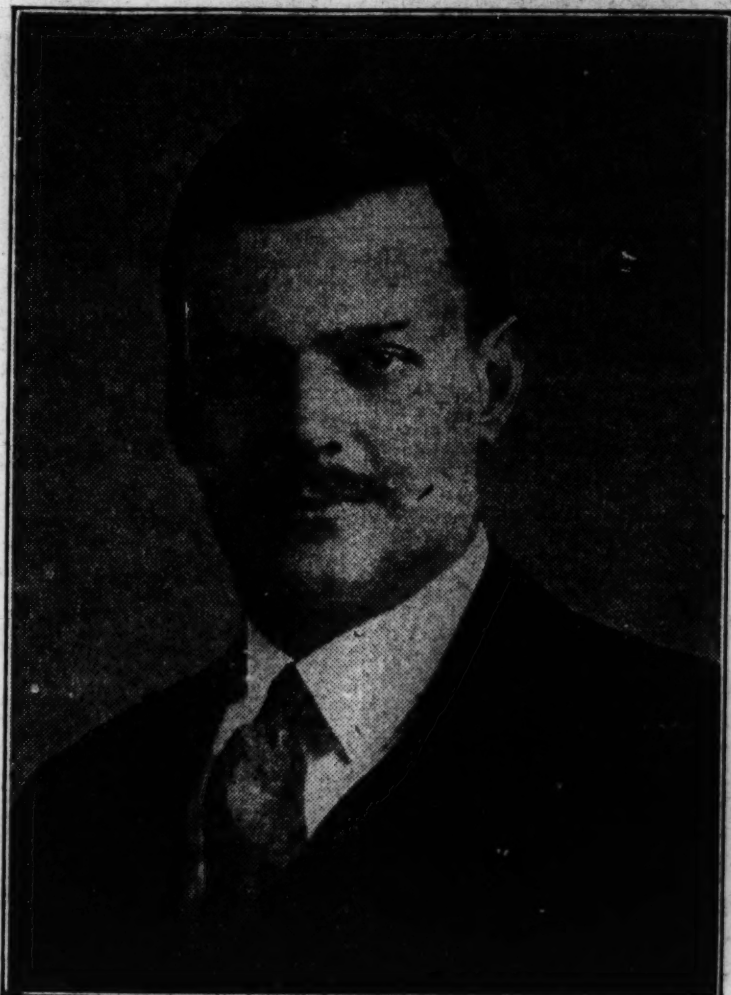
University of Maine President Says Methods Are Not
Equally Adapted to Men and Women

ORONO, Me., Sept. 26 (Special)—College has become to girls "not a place where habits of thought and the ability to acquire information by methods applicable throughout life are to be found, but rather their chance to acquire an intellectual 'freedom' equal and similar to that possessed by men," according to Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of Maine University, who recently addressed the women's clubs of the State on "Some Possible Modifications of Our Educational System for Women."

Dr. Little discusses the subject from an entirely unusual point of

view either intra or intercollegiate, will be of great value in that they will teach the girls how to be good winners and good losers, and how to try their hardest for a given purpose. These lessons once thoroughly absorbed are readily transferable to any situation in life—a principle long recognized and the grounds for the famous statement that "Many a great battle has been won, not on the battlefield, but on the cricket field of Eton."

"While at first there may be an instinctive objection to universal physical training for college women



Dr. Clarence C. Little
President of the University of Maine

view and his address created no small degree of interest and comment among the women who heard him speak and which undoubtedly will extend throughout the collegiate world as his views are spread abroad. Dr. Little, however, proved himself a constructive critic, offering specific changes in methods to meet the situation of which he complained.

After discussing the fundamental difference between the sexes on their arrival at college and pointing out the particular type of college life which has been gradually developed for boys, Dr. Little says: "The girls were inserted bodily in this man-made college world" and "they were and are still being invited to adapt themselves to it and accept the courses, habits of thought and life of institutions made primarily for men."

Two Things Happened

Dr. Little says it is not surprising that two things have happened: "First, the girls have become more or less 'masculinized' in their habits of thought, conversation and behavior. They have been offered the same opportunities as the boys—have held the boys' jobs, dodging these opportunities in a highly perfected manner created and preserved by years of natural selection and they have decided to follow suit rather than to try to develop a new technique of their own. In doing this they have shown unusually good judgment and mental qualities that bear out to the full the previous contention that I made that they were most thorough and accurate observers. They have imitated men and shown the failure of the present system most successfully."

"Second, they have applied themselves to the individual courses offered with great success. They have exercised the same observational powers that have been already referred to, and have learned the method of obtaining good grades so well as to outpoint the boys in this respect. But because they do not in the majority of cases intend to follow a professional career they have, as compared with boys, an even more disconnected and uncorrelated viewpoint in their work. They recognize and adopt subconsciously the diversity of the individual courses they take even more than do the boys. This has produced an ability on their part to check off and complete each individual course with the greatest proficiency, but it falls dismally in giving them a coherent and general training with a stimulus that leads to constructive, intellectual effort for them as alumnae."

"Few of them find in their college training, the fundamental elements, common to both college and domestic life and indeed to all important human situations. The tragedy is, that unless these elements are recognized, seized upon and prized above all else, college has been for them, a trouble maker and a dismal thing rather than a priceless inspiration and a force to be applied throughout their own life and that of their children should they be fortunate enough to have any."

Possible Changes

"What then are some of the possible changes that may make things more natural?"

"First, a carefully thought-out and attractively offered course of physical training to be universal and to be applied during all four years of college. Competitive games, of a proper

type either intra or intercollegiate, will be of great value in that they will teach the girls how to be good winners and good losers, and how to try their hardest for a given purpose. These lessons once thoroughly absorbed are readily transferable to any situation in life—a principle long recognized and the grounds for the famous statement that "Many a great battle has been won, not on the battlefield, but on the cricket field of Eton."

"Second, we must try to create an atmosphere in the dormitories conducive to a retention and development of home interests. Small dormitories rather than large, should be the rule. Small libraries containing the best modern poetry, fiction and other works, where girls may find indoor recreation, should be in every dormitory. Rooms with sewing machines and with laundry facilities should be offered to encourage girls to do their own dressmaking and laundering. An opportunity to see and understand the purchase of supplies for and the preparation and serving of the dormitory mess should be given. A development along these lines is sorely needed."

IRISH BUSINESS ONLY SEEKS PEACE

Dublin Merchant Says Nation
Must Move Slowly

ROSSLARE, Ire., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Hewat, head of an important coat shipping company, president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, a director of Dublin tramways and other public companies; a member for many years of the Dublin Port Board, and chairman of the district committee of the South of Ireland Shipping Federation, in an interview said the Free State, politically, is in swaddling clothes.

"It will have to begin at the beginning, with no experienced statesmen and with a population whose sole political aim for generations has been to resist and abuse the legislative acts of the British House of Commons as applied to Ireland," he went on. "Having secured virtual independence, she now has to face constructive legislation and will be wise if she moves slowly in order that a healthy public opinion may have time to develop. Everything has been dragged into the vortex of party politics in Ireland in the past. America and Americans are not free from responsibility in the matter of Ireland."

When asked what the trade prospects were under altered conditions he sorrowfully referred to the devastating effects of the feud that was rending the country asunder. Undoubtedly, he thinks, there are great possibilities for creating a united and industrious and prosperous Southern Ireland, but it may not materialize for a long time because the country will be held back by a tremendous load of debt.

Mr. Hewat was reluctant to criticize the leaders of either party, and declined to be drawn into any expression of opinion whatsoever regarding the personal capabilities of any members of the present Government. He expressed the opinion that

the commercial men would support any form of ordered government established by the free will of the people.

As a large employer of labor, Mr. Hewat was impressed by the manner in which unskilled labor has become organized during recent years. Their leaders are already aiming at united action to secure control of the Government of the country. Industrially, Labor has taken a stand against any reduction in wages such as has been conceded in every other country.

CANADA HAPPY IN ITS NEIGHBOR

Lord Shaw Refers to Value of
Rush-Bagot Treaty

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Canada's enviable position in regard to her relation to the United States was referred to by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Lord of Appeal and member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. Canada was in a fortunate position, said Lord Shaw. To the north was the Arctic Ocean; on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans the British Navy guarded the coasts; and to the south the border was guarded by what was better than armed naval and military forces. "It is guarded by the operation of the Rush-Bagot treaty," said Lord Shaw. "Today," he added, "Canada and the United States are one people under different governments, more bound together than ever in my long life I can remember them to have been bound together."

Lord Shaw occupied a seat on the bench at the reopening of the civil courts in Montreal, and in the course of a speech, referring to the Imperial Privy Council, he said that under its consideration were the different systems used by the different populations of one-quarter of the globe. In every instance justice was asked for, and justice had to be given, not according to one system but according to many. Justice of the Muhammadan could not be given to the Hindu, or vice versa, but justice must be given to Muhammad, to Hindu and Buddhist, and to Christian and Jew according to their respective traditions and rights, consecrated in their laws through the centuries, and sometimes for thousands of years. The desire of the Privy Council was to respect all systems founded on tradition and history which had gone to build up that vast amalgam known as the British Empire, and in so respecting them to administer justice evenly between man and man.

INDIAN LAWYERS RESUME PRACTICE OF THEIR PROFESSION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Mention has previously been made that the giving up of their practice by the lawyers was always the least fashionable item in the new co-operation program. On all hands lawyers have returned to practice. A week or two ago Mr. Jayarkar, a noted advocate of Bombay, announced that he had only abandoned his former method of earning his living in order to take up national work for education, but that sickened at the sterile impasse accompanied by some active obstruction into which the Extremist phase had drifted, he had decided to return to his practice. Now it is the turn of J. M. Sen Gupta, a prominent leader in Bengal. Two or three months ago in presiding at a meeting of the Bengal branch of the National Congress held at Chittagong, Sen Gupta created a sensation by his very striking denunciations of heart among the devout by hinting that it would be better policy for the non-cooperators to seek election to local bodies with a view to working them in the interests of the Extremist cause. He has explained his return to the courts by saying that he simply cannot afford any longer to drop his practice.

Much speculation is taking place as to the attitude which C. R. Das leader of the Bengal Extremists will adopt on his release from prison which shortly takes place. Mr. Das was certainly one of the half dozen most distinguished Indian Nationalist leaders. His adoption of the fallacies of non-cooperation was distinctly late, but very whole-hearted when it occurred. He earned the respect of all his opponents by sacrificing an enormous professional income.

FEWER SWISS IDLE, JULY FIGURE SHOWS, THAN DURING JUNE

GENEVA, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The unemployment situation in Switzerland improved considerably during July. The number completely out of work fell from 59,456 to 52,180, a diminution as compared with June of 7,276. The total of 52,180 is practically the same as at the end of May, 1921, and is 47.5 per cent below the highest total, reached in February. The principal decreases in unemployment are in the watchmaking and engineering trades.

The number of fully unemployed in receipt of assistance showed a diminution of 4,164. There was also a reduction of 2,350 in the number of those partially employed.

It is reported that the Federal Council has decided to ask Parliament for further credits, to devote to works for the unemployed. According to published statistics, the amount expended in this way to April 30 was 274,410,000 francs.

Out-of-work benefits distributed amounted to 106,129,310 francs. Gifts in aid of the federal personnel and to Swiss returned from abroad totaled 5,370,000 francs, while local unemployment offices received 5,224,952 francs. These sums, together with 610,502 francs for instruction in trades, bring the total expended in Switzerland in connection with unemployment to 391,735,764 francs, more than 100 francs per capita.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26
NEWSPAPER posters have declared that the "war cloud has lifted" and a feeling of general relief is in the air now that Great Britain and France are once more in accord on the subject of their Near Eastern policy. As a well-informed Frenchman said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday: "We have reason to be grateful to Mustafa Kemal, for he has brought to the League of Nations, Mr. Lloyd George last Saturday pronounced in favor of confiding the demilitarized zone of the Dardanelles to the control of the League, and it is learned this also finds favor in France. Schemes are already adumbrated to put the League in possession of these material forces it so long has lacked to enable it to carry out such control effectually. Should any arrangement of this kind eventuate and the League find itself in the end provided with funds and authority to raise, equip and direct a real international police force able to relieve Great Britain as the international guardian of peace at Chanak, there is no saying what developments may follow. One of the principal reasons why the League has hitherto represented hope rather than achievement in international relations has undoubtedly been because its decrees could all be defied with impunity. Once this were changed, even in a most limited way, possibilities suggest themselves which might well make world peace definitely less remote."

The atmosphere of the British Association, which one is apt to regard as being heavy to a degree as the result of the vast amount of learning which assembles itself on the occasion of its annual meeting, grew distinctly lighter when Dr. Kimmins spoke on the theory of what he called "The Laughter Instinct." His contention was that laughter and its accompanying emotion plays an important part in molding the child's character and outlook on life. The illustrations that he used were in themselves decidedly humorous, and the anthropologists, biologists, zoologists and meteorologists, who were assembled to listen, indulged in some hearty laughter on their own account. Such an announcement as that which the professor said had been made by a little girl after her father's unsuccessful attempt to amuse the baby in the absence of the mother: "I'm afraid if baby always had to play with father he would not get much amusement." must have thrust home rather shrewdly with some of these professors. Or is it only that when one thinks of a group of scientific experts one clothes them in imagination in a garb of complete detachment from ordinary human preoccupations, which has no more relation to the actual fact than the equipment of the White Knight in "Alice in Wonderland" to his militarist pretensions.

In "India in 1921-22" L. F. Rushbrook-Williams has written the Government of India's annual review of the situation in Britain's Far Eastern dependency. It is, therefore, an official document, a step relative to a Blue Book. But it is not heavy reading. It has an especially interesting and readable account of the non-cooperative movement, but its whole story of a thrilling year in Indian history in which the initial developments of the new constitutional scheme coincided with the rise of the Prince of Wales is very striking.

Mr. Rushbrook-Williams vividly describes the complexities produced in the Indian situation by the strong-willed ascetic, Mr. Gandhi, with his Mad Hatter view of Indian politics. In making the necessary deductions from his survey, Mr. Williams is hopeful—more hopeful than some non-official observers. But he is not less likely to be right. The Indian situation is extremely fluid and how it will be shaped depends to a very large extent on the character of India's administrators. It is easy to prophesy gloomily about India and, if you wait long enough, India may pass through a phase which can be taken to justify your prophecy. About the time the Gandhi agitation reached its height, an Anglo-Indian correspondent of this paper was submitting articles prophesying another Indian rebellion. On the advice of other Anglo-Indians these contributions were rejected, and the correspondent thereupon wrote to say that a few months would see the fulfillment of his gloomiest expectations. A few months saw the Gandhi movement receive its quietus—temporarily at any rate. But had the Indian Government shown the least weakness when the moment for action came, he might have been able to write, "I told you so." Much depends in India on the man at the helm.

Only those with a knowledge of Europe and its traditions will appreciate the significance of the Duke of York's bold experiment in holding a camp composed of 400 boys, 200 drawn from the ranks of British industry and 200 from the greater public schools in

that country. The Duke of York, who is the second son of the King, has made industrial problems his special interest. President of the Industrial Welfare Society, his speech, advocating a new industrial philosophy which would reveal the common interests between master and man, was recently widely discussed in Great Britain, and his camp is an attempt to put into practice this philosophy and to demonstrate the only basis on which true democracy can be built. The camp is unique in many ways; there are no officers in the ordinary sense. Section leaders live with the boys under precisely equal conditions, and on this common ground the two sets of boys meet and are able to appraise one another on their own worth. The word discipline is unknown, and there is only one rule, "play the game." One of the outstanding features of this camp is the cricket and football, the two great national games, are not played. As the public schoolboys would have an advantage in every way, Commander B. T. Coote, the Camp Chief, formerly of the British Navy, substituted 17 games, all requiring varying degrees of skill, which could be played by all. Commander Coote introduced these games into the British Navy with great success during the war.

The Duke's experiment has been watched with the closest attention, since an occasion when 800 boys from the big schools, many of them sons of the great British industrialists, live for a week with 200 factory lads, is for a week with 200 factory lads, is absolutely unique. The influence of the camp is not limited to those who have attended it, since many of the boys write accounts of their experience in the magazines published by their firms for their employees.

When one looks for a country cottage in England all the world seems to be looking too. Vacant cottages are scarce, and can be obtained only by purchase as the British Rent Restriction Act makes them unprofitable to let. To buy a cottage at present prices in England is a financial operation not to be undertaken lightly. One meets folk who have spent years afternoons for years going about from one advertised proposition to another seeking yet never finding that elusive article, the property they really want. The beautiful counties round London, and especially those of Surrey and Sussex, are dotted with structures which the real estate agent describes as "Tudor" and possesses of "a wealth of old oak beams." These were the homes of the British yeomen who fought at Crecy and Agincourt. They retain the diamond-paned windows, the crooked walls of their original builders, though they are now for the most part fitted with electric light and hot water systems, and change hands at prices that would have paid for baronial castles at the time they were made. They are picturesque and quaint, though they may be unable to stand upright in even their principal rooms.

During the war, every patriotic Englishman who was not at the front had his allotment. When the war came to an end, however, we were ruthlessly ejected from the fragments of park on which we had seedily planted our potato patches, and those of us who thus lost our allotments thought that the war-time enthusiasm for vegetable-growing had entirely passed. We now learn from Sir Kingsley Wood, M. P., that we were quite wrong. Sir Kingsley, who is joint secretary of the Allotment Holders Parliamentary Group, tells us that there are 35,000 allotments in London today producing some of the finest vegetables in the country. He says that an allotment should keep a household of five people in vegetables for 200 days out of every year. If so, Lewisham ought to be saving quite a lot of money on its grocers' bills for it has, he tells us further, 8500 allotments to its 170,000 inhabitants. Westminster, on the other hand, has 180,000 inhabitants and I regret to say only one allotment. Where it is I have not yet discovered, but the rumor that it is on the terrace at the House of Parliament is I know entirely without foundation.

LORD KING'S WESTERN TOUR
WINNIPEG, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Lord Byng, Governor General of Canada, will be the guest of honor at a grand military tournament which will be held Oct. 4 and 5, opening his stay in Winnipeg by a visit to Ottawa from his trip through Western Canada. Artillery, infantry and cavalry will participate in the spectacle, which will include a musical ride and a musical drill with mounted guns, and every regular and militia unit is making preparations to take part.

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Civilization in Europe Brittle, Says Head of Brown University

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, Back From Tour Abroad, Declares
"Perilous Nationalism" Must Be Subordinated

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26—Unless "Europe gets together the Turks will have their way, and will deserve to have it," said Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in an interview yesterday after his return from Europe. Dr. Faunce said that in Europe "everywhere chaos impends on the horizon," and that "civilization is brittle beyond expression and may crumble in any country in Europe." He said that he had found no one who had any solution of the situation to offer.

"Unless Europe can subordinate its perilous nationalism and recognize itself as an economic unit," Dr. Faunce declared, "unless it can get out from the domination of fear and hate and live on the basis of fraternity and co-operation, the Turks will soon again be pounding at the gates of Vienna, and history will go back 500 years. Europe must put its own house in order, and not shift its burdens to other portions of the world—but the United States has just as much at stake now as it had in 1917, and the

first duty of our leaders is to find some method by which through mutual counsel, sympathy and economic co-operation we can help our own kin and our own customers to get upon their feet again."

"I cannot discuss until later what the United States can do," he said. "It can certainly without any political entanglement aid the League of Nations in its humanitarian work—the suppression of typhus, the traffic in immorality, the opening up of new avenues of commerce. Why should not our country, already represented on the Reparations Commission and the Supreme Council, be represented also on the Commission on Disarmament and the Commission on Traffic in Women and Children? It has accepted the worst part of the Treaty of Versailles and hesitates to accept any participation in the permanent organization of measures of reconciliation. Europe is not thinking today of Article X in the Covenant, which seems to be a dead letter, but is thinking of reconstruction—economic, social, and moral."

EUROPE'S RAILWAY
TRAFFIC HELD UP

Passports and Cost Are Difficulties—Even Dogs Require Third-Class Fares

AIGLE, Switzerland, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The Swiss authorities have just issued invitations to an international conference to be held at Bern on a subject which interests all travelers, the improvement of railway traffic, the better transport of merchandise and passengers' luggage, and the facilitation of intercourse between one state and another. The invitations ask proposals for improvement.

The conference had long been planned; indeed, it was originally to have been held in the spring of 1919, but was postponed owing to the war and the subsequently unsettled condition of affairs. The postponement necessarily enlarges the scope of the work, for since the war the number of European states has been considerably increased and there are accordingly more frontiers to be traversed than before.

Journey Complicated.
As some of these new states have erected strict customs barriers on their frontiers, an international journey across them is apt to be a slow and tiresome process, which makes the ordinary traveler regret in his haste the "Balkanization of Europe" and forget the crushing of aspiring nationalities by the Germans and the Magyars. Moreover, the war has left behind it the onerous legacy of a passport system, which had previously ceased to exist, except in Turkey and Bosnia, and passengers are still driven like sheep through the pens at frontier stations, while flustered officials more or less perfunctorily examine passports in languages which they do not understand.

This examination is a pure farce and a mere waste of time at some frontiers, as the writer has just experienced at the Franco-Swiss frontier of Vallorbe. It frequently has the effect of taking up so much time that the traveler is unable to have a meal in the restaurant. This, then, is a subject which calls for consideration at the forthcoming conference. It might, indeed, be asked whether the passport system really effects its ends. Does it prevent Bolsheviki and other undesirable from entering the territory of a foreign state? Thus the innocent is punished, in a present charge is 15d. per pound plus 2½ per cent, an increase of 1d. per pound, or 151 per cent.

The increase in the case of lamb has been 11-16d. per pound. The rate for canned meats has risen from £2 per ton plus 10 per cent to £4-6s. per ton plus 10 per cent, and for tallow from £2 per ton to £6 per ton. Similar increases have been made on practically every item in New Zealand's export trade.

The farmers had no need to grumble while prices remained at the high levels to which the war pushed them. But now that the prices in general have returned to something like pre-war levels, the burden of increased freight charges has become a very serious matter indeed. The extra freight makes the difference between profit and loss to thousands of farmers.

The Government has declared that it will not provide public money for the purchase of ships, but the farmers have reason to believe that they can secure Government backing if they proceed with the enterprise either through the Meat Producers Board or through an organization embracing also the butter and cheese producers. Conferences that have considered the matter have agreed that the financial basis of a farmers' shipping line should be an export duty on produce. The Prime Minister is willing to ask Parliament to give authority for the collection of such a duty if the farmers want it.

The Prime Minister has stated that in his opinion the establishment of a State shipping service would be a blunder. "Shipping is a difficult business for a State Department to handle," he said to representatives of the farmers. "No Government can manage shipping as it should be managed. See what is happening in Australia and in Canada. If the shipping companies doing business with New Zealand will carry our produce at a reasonable rate, we don't want to look any further."

He added that if the farmers wanted to buy ships, they must use their own money. But he indicated at the same time that the attitude of the Government would be entirely sympathetic if a producers' organization entered the shipping business. The executive of the New Zealand Farmers Union is formulating its plan.

NORWAY AND RUSSIA
DISAGREE OVER FISH

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Norway's trade with Russia is confronted by many difficulties, one dispute following close upon another. The latest trouble is between the north Norwegian exporters and the Bolsheviks.

The Norwegians complain that the Russians do not understand their business and that they denounce absolutely first-class Norwegian fish as inferior, refusing to accept the same. There has been arbitration, and so far the verdicts have been in favor of the Norwegian vendors. A special Norwegian official is about to proceed to Finnmarken on behalf of the Department of Commerce.

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absorption in Yugoslavia had only one small line from the port of Antivari on the Adriatic to that of Vir Bassa on the lake of Scutari. Dalmatia after a century of Austrian rule, is still unconnected with any portion of the European railway system; but the American loan to Yugoslavia is to remedy this within three years by the construction of a line from Spalato, the old residence of Diocletian, on the Adriatic, to the nearest point on the Bosnian railways at Euzojno across the Dinaric Alps.

This line may run Piuma, because Belgrade will then be united by rail with the better and more central port of Spalato in Yugoslav territory. The jealousy between the two halves of the dual monarchy, Austrian and Serbian, and the Hungarian devotion to Trieste, before the war had prevented this line from being made.

British capital has also been obtained for the improvement of the existing Yugoslav railways, and Athens is no longer accessible from the rest of the world only by sea, for in 1918, the missing link—between Papapouli and the Macedonian lines—was made.

FARMERS MAY OWN
NEW ZEALAND SHIPS

Efforts to Reduce Rates Lead to Agitation for Company Owned Co-operatively

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Pressure of circumstances appears to be driving the New Zealand farmers into the shipping business. The matter has been under discussion for more than two years now and the slow progress made is proof that neither the farmers nor the Government are eager for the enterprise. But the farmers cannot continue to pay the freight charges demanded by the shipping companies. The companies say that they cannot reduce the freight rates materially, and so the farmers, through their national union, are discussing plans for the purchase of ships to carry frozen meat and other produce to the markets. The Meat Producers Board, which consists of representatives of the farmers and of the Government, has statutory power already to acquire and operate ships as well as to enter into contracts with shipping companies.

The carriage of mutton from a New Zealand port to London in 1914 cost the farmer 11-16d. per pound, less 5 per cent; the present charge is 15d. per pound plus 2½ per cent, an increase of 1d. per pound, or 151 per cent.

The increase in the case of lamb has been 11-16d. per pound. The rate for canned meats has risen from £2 per ton plus 10 per cent to £4-6s. per ton plus 10 per cent, and for tallow from £2 per ton to £6 per ton. Similar increases have been made on practically every item in New Zealand's export trade.

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No country was so dependent as Switzerland, "the playground of Europe," upon the tourist traffic, out of which so much money was made by so many Swiss that the Italian nickname for the Swiss Nation was "William Hotel." Now the tendency in Switzerland is to develop other industries besides that of the foreigner, which is seen to be precarious, and efforts are being made to prevent Italian immigrants from competing with Swiss labor, whereas formerly they were eagerly sought for the construction of the Swiss lines and especially for boring the Simplon and the Loetschberg tunnels, as the inscriptions at Iselle and Kandersteg remind the traveler.

There are still European countries without railways. Albania has not a mile of rail, nor little San Marino, nor yet Andorra, Montenegro before its

How Barrel Staves Are Made
by the Peasants of D'Allier

Clever at Work

THERE are many lessons which one country may learn from another, and the French peasant is hard to beat in his faculty for making the best of poor land and primitive instruments. In the oak forests of central France, such as in the département d'Allier, there is an established industry in the cutting of barrel staves, which employs a considerable number of "fendeurs" or cleavers in each forest. Their methods of working are unique, for wherever one of the giant old oaks of 200 years or more is felled, there the cleaver sets up his flimsy shanty, consisting of a roof of bracken or wooden laths supported on four sapling poles, with perhaps two sides closed in by a curtain of sackcloth to protect him from sun and rain.

The huge trunks, which may be anything up to 5 feet in diameter, with the first 50 feet absolutely clean and clear of branches, is cross-cut into meter lengths, or shorter or longer according to what type of stave is required. Then each piece in the round is split into quarters with the aid of steel or wooden wedges. The wood, which has a beautifully straight grain, splits readily along the fibers, and the quarters are then carried into the shanty. Their further reduction to stave thickness is done by means of a "départeur"—a heavy chopper blade set at right angles on a roughly shaped straight bat-handle. With this a split is started, and leverage is applied by setting the log in a triangular bench, the feet of which are sunk in the ground. The lines of splitting follow the medullary rays, the white lines which radiate from the center of the trunk and which are responsible for the "silver grain" so much prized in furniture. Each stave is thus a small segment of a circle, and in the larger trunks, three complete rings of staves can be cut from one length of stem.

The stave is now shaped by resting it on a heavy block and trimming it down each side in turn with the aid of an instrument called a "coultre." This is a curved scimitar blade, set similarly to the "départeur" on a roughly shaped handle, but the blade is much lighter and is wielded by the cleaver with extraordinary dexterity. The finishing touches are added by planing the stave smooth by fixing it in a primitive vise, in which the pressure is applied by a foot pedal and released by the spring action of a bending willow stick and a cord. With the stave held fast by this primitive but very effective press or "chevalet," it is planed down with a knife-blade fixed between two handles, somewhat after the fashion of the housewife's rolling-pin.

The saw used for cross-cutting the trunk is of the old fashioned bow saw type, the blade being kept taut by be-

ing clamped to the two ends of a stout ash stick which is thus bent into a semicircular bow, the archer's cord being replaced by the ribbon of steel blade. The teeth of this weapon are set far apart, for in the art of the sawyer allowance must be made for the sawdust, which occupies much more space than it did in its original condition as solid wood fiber. Thus it follows that the harder the wood to be cut the more space must be allowed between each tooth of the saw.

The staves are carted from the forest in mule wagons and sent off by train or by canal barge to one of the "tonnelleries" yards where they are made up into barrels of every imaginable size, from the huge casks down to the smaller type used for butter. A quite unexpected use for the medium sizes is in the manufacture of the revolving clothes-washers dear to the heart of the labor-saving housewife.

SWISS WILL VOTE
ON 48-HOUR WEEK

Referendum of Nation to Set Limit of Workers' Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1—Switzerland is one of the few countries where that interesting experiment in democracy, the referendum, is tried from time to time, and with a success on the whole which seems to justify it. The originators of the referendum had in view political questions primarily, but now that industrial affairs are becoming more and more the subject of legislation the application of the method to industrial issues was inevitable sooner or later.

The new Swiss law dealing with the eight-hour day, or rather providing for the abrogation of the legal eight-hour day in special circumstances, has been challenged by the Federation of Trade Unions and other organizations, with the result that it is to be submitted to the referendum. Thus the whole of the voters will have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment on this question, and as presumably the working class voters are

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in a majority it will be extremely interesting to see how they use their power.

The law was amended in June, 1919, so that the normal 48-hour week could be modified up to 53 hours a week when urgent reasons were shown for the change, and especially when the employers were able to prove that they were suffering from competition of foreign trades in which longer hours were worked.

The new law provides that in times of grave economic crisis the normal hours may be increased to 54 per week, providing that the working hours do not exceed 10 in any one day. It also gives power to the Government to authorize a 54-hour week for reasons other than those arising from an economic crisis.

According to the Swiss Constitution, laws not of an urgent nature must be submitted to a referendum if this procedure is demanded by 30,000 citizens with full franchise rights. The organizations which met and agreed to demand a referendum on the hours law greatly exceed 30,000 in membership. They have set up a central committee to organize the propaganda against the Government proposals, and this of course will be met with counter-propaganda by the employers, who urge that unless productive costs can be reduced the Swiss industries cannot possibly recover their prosperity. This is likely to be a powerful argument among all the workers who are directly or indirectly affected by the serious unemployment now prevailing in Switzerland.

INDIAN RAILWAYS
TO BE DEVELOPED

North and South to Be Equally Served—Program Spread Over Five Years

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—An extensive program of railway development, not really adequate to the needs of the country, but none the less considerable, has been planned by the Government of India. Southern India receives the benefit of these extensions in precisely the same manner as the richer and better served northern India. In the Madras presidency a far-reaching program is under investigation by the Madras, and Southern Mahrattia Railway to whom an allotment of two crores for the current year has been made. The program is spread over five years and includes provision for the comfort of passengers; improved traffic facilities; renewal of a large number of engines at present too light for the work which they are called on to perform; provision of a number of new and more modern engines; the replacement of old rolling stock by new bogie stock electrically lighted.

Half the vehicles will be third class, an urgently needed reform on all railways in India, where the overcrowding on account of the cheapness of travel is dreadful. Goods vehicles are also being added to and replaced in large numbers. Repair shops are having their capacity greatly improved, and depots where electric equipment can receive light repairs are being instituted. So behind these things that this particular railway seems largely if not exclusively to have relied on gas lighting for its trains.

Of equal importance is capital expenditure on the track; and a strengthening of bridges to take heavier loads. A large new goods yard is contemplated near Madras station with a view to expediting passing traffic and concentrating work while similar schemes for remodeling yards are planned for a number of other stations. Yet it must not be imagined that this program, though imposing, represents anything more than a commencement on the absolute minimum necessary.

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AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT LOOKS
ASKANCE AT NORTHERN DISTRICT

No Enthusiasm Aroused by Latest Proposals to Develop It, in View of Result of Previous Efforts

MELBOURNE, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—It cannot be said that Australia showed very much enthusiasm, or any enthusiasm for that matter, when Senator Pearce expounded his theories on behalf of developing the Northern Territory. Not long returned from his peace mission at Washington, Mr. Pearce was rewarded with a Privy Councillorship, and the Northern Territory, the "white elephant" of Australia.

The fact that one of the Australian premiers gained recently some notoriety for regarding the section rather as a black territory, or territory that cannot be developed by the white man, has not dismayed the new Minister, for Mr. Pearce means to tackle this most complex of Australia's problems, the solving of which has been beyond the means of any of his predecessors. He had the temerity to declare that if he had one-tenth of the money that had been wasted on the territory, he could do things which would give it some little chance to develop naturally. The pastoral industry had received the least assistance, notwithstanding the fact that it was the one industry which it had been proved could be carried on successfully.

Mr. Pearce recalled the fact that the Federal Government assumed control of the Northern Territory in 1911, and since that time had expended nearly £250,000 in encouraging the mining industry. In view of experience, he did not propose to spend any more. The Minister for Home and Territories admitted that £50,000 had been spent up to 1920 in encouraging agricultural settlement, with poor result.

Few Had Accepted Offer

Thirteen settlers had availed themselves of the free blocks of from 300 to 600 acres each at the Daly River, and experimental farms had been established at the Daly River and at Stapleton at a cost of £15,000 and £20,000 respectively. In his opinion, this was not the best policy of developing agriculture. He spoke of one successful settler in the Northern Territory who constructed an irrigation plant at his own expense and provided Darwin, the capital, with vegetables and fruit. The policy of the Government should be to help such men, he said.

The Minister for Home and Territories was of the opinion that the Federal Government should adopt the policy of helping private enterprise. Considerable sums of money had been lost by the Government's attempt to run a steamship service to the Northern Territory, in its efforts to help the pastoralists. However, he felt

optimistic regarding a subsidy from the Government toward shipping facilities of a more valuable and certainly less expensive nature.

With regard to arable lands, the Minister mentioned that there were now 100, or nearly 100 more than in 1913. They extended at reasonable distances across the Barkly tableland between the adjoining states of Western Australia and Queensland. The stock routes, of which there were five, traversing over 2000 miles were about the only thing done to help the pastoralist, and at the termination of existing contracts at the end of the year the water supply would be satisfactory.

Auxiliary to Develop Industry
The Australian Government was anxious to develop the cattle industry, and the Minister expressed surprise that it was still being maintained in the territory. However, it should receive sympathetic attention. He forewarned certain difficulties, and cited the fact that when South Australia controlled the Territory, prior to 1911, it granted long leases covering considerable areas of land, but every endeavor would be made to overcome obstacles.

Mr. Pearce relied, to some extent, upon wireless as a means of helping the development of the Territory, for he realized that effective communications were essential. He thought it was out of the question for the Australian Government to make provision for the ordinary telegraphic communications, but wireless appeared to be the solution of the difficulty. He included wireless telephones, which would be of service to the pastoralists in keeping in touch with the chief station or headquarters. Mr. Pearce thought that this would help the pastoralists to make satisfactory shipping arrangements for their stock, as they would then be in almost direct touch with their markets.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Books and Bookmen

DISCUSSIONS on poetry in the form of entire books are a consequence of the flood of verse now being poured on the public. Robert Graves' volume "On English Poetry" deals with the subject from a new angle.

"The poet," he says, "is only concerned with reconciling certain impressions of life as they occur to him, and presenting them in the most effective way possible, without reference to their educational value. The cumulative effect of his work is to suggest a great number of personal obsessions, the sum of which compose if you like his 'message,' but the more definitely propagandist the poet, the less of a poet is the propagandist."

No one will quarrel with the statement, yet doubtless many will wish that, in speaking of anything as magical as poetry, the author would deal with it in a less wooden manner. There have been essays whose prose was nearly as wonderful as the poetry of which they wrote. Mr. Graves is not one of these, nor are his ideas particularly unique.

There is, so the publishers say, something new in American fiction and this phenomenon is a "Gilbert and Sullivan novel," otherwise "Tutors' Lane," by Wilmarth Lewis, late of Yale. As a matter of fact, save for the title page decoration, which seems to have leaped straight out of The Dial, the book does not hold such promising novelty. It is, in fact, a very short and somewhat light-hearted story of a collegiate romance, and much less scintillating than the tale—telling of Pelham, Greyfriar, Wodehouse of fond memory. "Tutors' Lane" is not precisely dull, it is certainly not droll. Its plot is manifestly missing, its personages are more or less clear and none of them are borrowed from Mr. F. Scott Fitzgerald.

These times, apparently, Mr. Hergesheimer and the "movies" are more at peace. Now and then in the past he has risen to declaim against such drama as takes place in light and shadow, but last winter's success of "Tolable David" must have induced him to part with "Java Head."

Joseph Santley Says Equity Theater Is to Restore the "Gallery"

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE most interesting thing regarding Joseph Santley, the musical comedy star, is the fact that he is almost entirely a product of the theater, and that in fathering, mothering and schooling him, the theater has done a piece of work of which he may well be proud. While it is true that Mr. Santley has had his several years with different tutors and at schools, his chief environment has been that of the playhouse.

"I have been on the stage from the time I was three and a half," he says. Joseph Santley was originally billed as "Master Joe Santley, America's famous boy actor," and played across the country in such melodramas as "From Rags to Riches," "A Boy of the Streets," "Billy the Kid," and other plays of that kind. From melodrama he went into musical comedy and became a dancer of note, yet none of those accomplishments seems to compare with what he has made of himself.

While talking to this quiet, refined, accomplished and charming man, hearing him tell of almost an entire life joyfully spent in the playhouse, the thought kept creeping in that many a Harvard graduate or man from Oxford University might well emulate the poise and charm of this child of the theater.

Mr. Santley is a member of the council of the Actors Equity association, that organization that influences the lives of more than 15,000 actors and actresses, and he is also a member of the board of directors of Equity Players, Inc., that newly founded actors' company of players that is soon to give its first play at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York.

As Mr. Santley is the chairman of the committee in charge of the tickets for the forthcoming Equity productions, and as the sale of theater tickets carries more of a story with it than appears on the surface, he was asked to tell a representative of The Christian Science Monitor something regarding the attitude of the Equity Players toward the public in its sale of tickets, the ticket speculators, and so forth.

"First," said Mr. Santley, "you can count on it, the Equity Players will never have any dealings with ticket speculators, the scavengers as they are called. I do not mean, of course, the legitimate firms who do a regular business as what is known as theater ticket libraries. Many men instead of rushing around from theater to theater looking for seats for a performance prefer to call up the office in their hotel or one of the legitimate agencies where tickets for all the theaters are on sale, and having selected their seats are willing to pay an advance of say 50 cents over the regular price for each ticket. That 50 cents is for the service rendered them. Some players may not care to pay for that service and so go to the box office. There is no trickery in the legitimate theater ticket libraries. The people the Equity Players are opposed to are the sharks who hold up a man for anything they can get out of him, if they see he wants to see a particular performance. Sometimes they demand as high as \$30 a ticket for a very successful musical show. But in this connection may I tell you readers that when seated to the bottom, the public is really responsible for this same ticket speculation, and mainly because men will not plan ahead.

in which the citizens of present day Salem will presently disport. That claron of clipper ships, Miss Amy Lowell, should be present to view proceedings, and many another author might find inspiration when Salem goes back to old days and ways for the films.

A mystery of many years standing is the absence from the lists of prominent or promising American authors, as compiled by equally prominent Englishmen, of such short story writers as Mr. Irvin Cobb and his colleague, Mr. Wilbur Daniel Steele. True, Mr. O'Brien and the O. Henry anthology quarrel over Mr. Cobb, but they are united in opinion as to Mr. Steele. Would it not be an excellent time for an Englishman to discard Sherwood Anderson or F. Scott Fitzgerald, and take in their stead one of these?

A Russian woman librarian, who has found it impossible to remain in Russia any longer, is now staying in Copenhagen and gives an interesting account of her experiences as librarian at a Bolshevik library. Her name is Ljuba Friedland and it is owing to her Latvian nationality that she succeeded in getting away. The last few years she has been living at Rjef, near Moscow; she was librarian at the railwayman's library and, as such, she had free passes on all railways. That helped her, for there was plenty of oil at Rjef and she often went to Moscow with oil and used it as a barter for food. They never received money, only articles of food, etc., when the Bolsheviks had to abandon this policy and adopt the note system. In January Miss Friedland received 1,138,000 rubles. In May, 8,100,000 rubles, not because her salary was raised, but because the value of the notes had receded.

Much was done to improve the library; new books were constantly received, so that the collection grew from day to day. There were sections for experts, belles lettres, children's books, etc.; but, although no charges were made for the loan of books, there were few visitors. People read mostly instructive books and publications, so as to enable them to be better equipped in the struggle for existence.

"We of the Equity Players, Inc., are going to give the best performance we can, and the price of our subscription tickets is part of the ideal upon which we are founded. We have considered carefully the point of view of the real theater lover. Our best seats will cost about half as much as some of the high-priced attractions, and to show you that we really are considering the public, not alone in words, but in deeds, we are going to do a revolutionary thing by trying to bring back the glory of the gallery, that for many years has been out of existence. The upper floor of our theaters in recent years has been sweetened by the name of 'second balcony,' but we are going to call it the gallery and charge 50 cents for all of the seats there excepting at the



Joseph Santley

Tuesday matinee, at which time every seat there will be 25 cents. As the cheaper price of theater tickets is one of the thoughts in the minds of people from Maine to California, you can see how important this is to the younger generation, who have not been able to witness fine plays recently on account of the high tariff charge. One of the reasons we made this important move was that we hoped our example would be followed all over the country, and I am happy to tell you that three weeks before our opening we began receiving reports from other theater managers who are going to put the price of their gallery seats within the limits of people of small means, so we feel that we have done a little something for the good of the theater already." F. L. S.

however, till 1900, when the Kelmscott Press closed down, that Cobden Sanderson, benefiting by the mistakes of William Morris, started a printing press with a font based on an early type of Jensen. The books printed by him are of exquisite, simple beauty and different from those of Morris in that they were never decorated, being entirely dependent on straightforward craftsmanship for their grace. Cobden Sanderson was an idealist who has expressed in his catalogue raisonné of the Doves Press publications something of the great ideal which animated him in these words: "But beyond the immediate purpose of the press, as a press, there has always been another, incapable of achievement by any press indeed, but of which workmanship in the great field



"The Royal Garden," Screen by Roy MacNicol

© Roy MacNicol, 1922

Cobden Sanderson and Leon Bonnat

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The passing of a great English craftsman and a fine French painter must here be mentioned for the valuable links they afford between the last decade or two and the present day.

The first, Mr. Cobden Sanderson, a man who shunned limelight, spent long, laborious days producing the much-sought-after and world-famous books at the Doves Press, Hammer-smith. At the age of 31 years, Mr. Cobden Sanderson gave up the bar to become a bookbinder under the aegis of Sir William Richmond, R. A. Serving an apprenticeship with De Coverley, he brought back the golden age of bookbinding, many extremely beautiful examples coming from his hands. He has left behind him a style to which Mr. Douglas Cockerell may be considered the successor. It was not

of literature and its embodiment in printed form, may be an illustration and an encouragement—the workmanship of life, and its embodiment in forms beautiful as are those in which literature itself has found its expression and embodiment. Greater than all that we can imagine is the reality of life from its beginning—in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth—in the infinites of Time and Space, amid which whether as a fact or as an idea, we still live today; greater than all that we can imagine is reality, and man's life as a part of it, and it is this which in the language of the composer we must 'compose,' and in the language of the publisher 'publish.'

The passing of Leon Bonnat at the age of 89 recalls the great struggle of French "official" painting against the Independents. Bonnat was a painter of large classical compositions although he will chiefly be remembered for his portraits of the great men of his time. He has been a life of honor and success. In 1905 he succeeded Paul Dubois as director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, while in 1904 he was elected honorary member of the Royal Academy. He worked up to the last day taking a regular part in the sittings of the Académie des Beaux Arts. His latter style approached that of Franz Hals and may be compared with that of Sargent. He was as skillful as the latter in happy decorative treatment of modern costume which is especially triumphant in the portrait of Robert Henri exhibited only a year ago. This was the last of a big gallery of illustrious men including Pavis de Chavanne, Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Cardinal Lavigerie, Pasteur, Renan and Jules Ferry.

S. K. N.

Brand Lane's Manchester Season

MANCHESTER, Eng. Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—In the coming season of concerts Brand Lane has obviously made an effort to surpass his previous record in the provision of artists of world-wide renown. He has had the good fortune to secure Chaliapine for his opening concert; this is in itself a great "coup," as Chaliapine is one of the few great artists who have never appeared in Manchester. Some famous "star" is to appear at every concert of the double series. Even the Halle Orchestra, re-engaged, with Sir Henry Wood and Sir Landon Ronald as conductors, sinks into the background before such an array of celebrities. Dame Clara Butt appears at three of the concerts, and Melba and Tetrazzini and a host of other singers are engaged. Elena Gerhardt is to sing twice and the great Italian baritone, Battistini, is also to sing twice.

Among instrumentalists, Wilhelm Bachus will make a welcome reappearance. It is not forgotten that Manchester was for a time the city of his adoption, and that for several years he was the principal piano teacher of the Manchester College of Music, where he made many friends and trained many pupils before the lure of the continent drew him back to Germany.

Pachmann will also be heard again and will have a whole evening to himself in which to amuse and edify an audience which always greets him with the most affectionate cordiality, whether he performs like an artist or merely plays the buffoon. A different kind of interest attaches to the re-appearance of Fritz Kreisler, who, like Bachus, has not been heard in Manchester since before the war. These are the leaders in a long and imposing list of artists. Miss Mignon Nevada, the opera singer, will sing in "The Messiah," and there will be concerts devoted to Wagner, Verdi and Puccini, as heretofore. S. W.

Actual production has been started at the Metro studios on "All the Brothers Were Valiant," a Ben Ames Williams story, which Irvin V. Willat is directing. Included in the cast are Billy Dove, Malcolm McGregor, Robert McKim, William Mong and Leo Willis.

Robert B. Mantell in Boston

Robert B. Mantell opened a two weeks season at the Boston Opera House last night with "Richelieu," which will be followed by his customary Shakespeare repertory. The veteran actor retains his power of sympathetically projecting the idealized Cardinal of Bulwer Lytton by rhythmic intonation and by revealing play of eye and hand. Miss Genevieve Hamper was a pretty Julie but failed to persuade emotionally. The rest of the company served chiefly to throw into relief the abilities of the star. John Alexander as Adrian de Mauprat fell short of the impression of nobility his lines prescribe. Vaughan Deering as Baradas was rather a plotter from melodrama than an intriguing nobleman of the most glittering court of Europe. Yet shortcomings must be attributed as much to the play as to the actors. The piece is a product of a romantic period now long past, a time passes in the theater. Handled by Shakespeare, the theme might have furnished an immortal play; in the hands of Bulwer Lytton it is woven into impermanent stuff of the stage. Lines of noblesse are not lacking, but the action is more of the theatrical than dramatic, and the humor mostly ill-timed. There was a large audience, which cordially welcomed this first offering of Mr. Mudgett's régime at the Opera House.

Eustace African Film

At Tremont Temple, Boston, this week the movements and habits of various wild animals of the interior of distant Africa may be seen, living their natural life of freedom, through the persistent efforts of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Eustace and the ever-increasing possibilities of the motion-picture camera.

The ceaseless endeavor of Mr. Eustace with his courageous wife to picture Africa after years of the arduous kind of jungle life has brought within reach what the general public would never see for itself. Animals of all descriptions familiar to the Africans are seen grazing on the hillside or quenching their thirst in the rivers and pools, sometimes distant and again so close to the camera that it seems as though one had but to reach out arms length to touch. Only by concealing themselves and the camera to wait patiently the appearance of the animals could the Eustaces have been successful. Approaching close, the animals entirely innocent of being studied, noticeably become aware of a presence as they hear the steady clicking of the camera near by, and it is a delight to observe the head cock to one side and another with ears twitching in an effort to fathom the strange disturbance, and to see the startled questioning and intelligent look come over their faces. Picturesque and colorful are the many scenes depicted of the ranging mountains, great waterfalls and ancient ruined cities of Africa, with bits of the native life interspersed.

Harvard Prize Play

Philip Barry of Rochester, N. Y., is awarded the \$500 prize offered by the Belmont Repertory Company of New York to past and present members of Prof. George F. Baker's playwriting course at Harvard and Radcliffe, for prose dramatic composition of at least three acts. The winner's play was called "The Jilt." Mr. Barry is a graduate of Yale. Second and third awards went to Norman C. Lindsay of Baltimore, Md., author of "Jennie," and Henry Fisk Carlton of Cambridge, author of "Slug."

William de Mille has started another picture. Its original story by Clara Beranger, the title of which has not been decided upon as yet. The cast includes Bebe Daniels, Lewis Stone, Kathryn Williams, Harrison Ford, Adolphe Menjou, Wink Hall, Brandon Hurst, Bernice Frank, Mayme Kelso, Ethel Wales and George Kuwa.

What Art Means to Roy MacNicol

New York, Sept. 22

Special Correspondence

"JUST what does art mean to me and to the world? I have asked that question of myself endeavoring to get behind things—to see if my art, my art, my thought—was on the right road toward the right goal, and then go ahead." Roy MacNicol was replying, in his New York studio, on West Fifty-Seventh Street, to a request for a statement of his art credo.

"To me life means service—service to our fellow man. The art of serving one's fellow man to the very best of one's ability—no matter what may be the mode of expression—is truly living the right way and working and giving the greatest amount of good, truth, and beauty," he continued.

"This is my ideal—my standard for my work. And surely these three things should be the standard and aim of all art at all times. Art means the producing of effects of high value—a state of perfection. Hence, what could be more perfect than the work of giving that which is good, true, and beautiful, if one realizes the fullness of those words? To what greater heights can one go? There is no higher standard of perfection than perfection—that is art. Something wholly good—wholly true—and wholly beautiful."

"Now, for me painting seems the admirable and natural, lovable way of reaching art and giving to the greatest number. What an opportunity one paints before it is too late. It inspires, stimulates good right thinking to all that is beautiful, good, and true around us, right at hand. And this I am beginning to feel and realize more and more fully each day as I take my brush in hand, and my hope and desire is to more and more perfect my technique that I may more truly execute and give out the ideas which crowd in upon my thought."

"Feeling then as I do I could not honestly say I am in favor of, or enjoy, or think of much value any of the 'isms' of art now so prevalent. I fall to see in them any 'harmony of angles' as you hear of the cubists—one ceases to have harmony in angles, they are decidedly inharmonious. Nor do I see any great inventiveness, or anything to stimulate the imagination to that which is truly real or beautiful. Does not a pleasing interpretation of nature or that which is natural really approach the fundamentals of

art more closely than that which is unnatural, abortive, abnormal and therefore ceases to portray the truth, beauty or goodness, hence perfectness? I do not do art to please those who have executed this type of work as being inane—but surely they have let the wrong idea, ideal, thought and unwise course come in and have pursued it. The canvas is the place to express thoughts and ideas enduring good and true—not opinions, freakishness, nor just more details. No one ever need fear the things which are true—natural, good and beautiful—can ever be uninteresting or a bore. I believe these propositions are sound and I am daily striving to prove it and am succeeding. Time will tell.

"I love painting and approach the art with reverence. I revel in it, and I lose myself with brush in hand when in front of a canvas. I believe modern art has scarcely been touched upon; and equipped with the tried and thorough technique of the masters gone before us, there are grand heights to reach. And I hope this little plea of mine will find a listening ear and favor, perhaps approval."

"I was born in New York City. I have always delighted in having a brush or pen in my hand since I can remember and as a child of eight or nine winning several honorable mentions at State art exhibits. But at the age of 15 the call of the stage took possession of my thought and overruled my desire for painting as a means of expression. This I followed with fair results for several years; when again my painting came to the fore and now no stage can ever usurp its place. But I learned from my association with the theater much that has been helpful to me in expressing cooperative work and values. It all had a broadening effect."

"When a boy of 14 I studied in spare moments—for I worked at that time in the office of Dean Kinley—with Professor Frederick at the University of Illinois, head of the Art Department. I am really self-taught and not the product of any art school, but personal instruction is much to be desired. I firmly believe, I am passionately fond of color and like to give my imagination full play. Flowers, birds, animals and fish predominate the designs of most of my decorative pieces and even enter into the backgrounds of my portrait work."

Francine Larrimore in "Nice People" in Boston

Miss Francine Larrimore, after long engagements in "Nice People" in New York and Chicago, has brought that Rachel Crothers' comedy to the Hollis Street Theater for a limited engagement. Miss Crothers' story has to do with the fast younger set of New York today, and her heroine, Theodora Gloucester, is quite the speediest of the lot, so far, at least, as resistance to any "rights of freedom and frankness" are concerned. Because her father insists that she stay at home from a midnight party, she goes for a long motor ride with a young man friend, Scottie Wilbur. Her willfulness places her in a compromising light, and though altogether innocent, everybody, her father included, believes that she has overstepped the limit. It looks for a time as though she would be forced to marry Scottie, but a way of escape at once from her set and her dilemma is provided by a country youth who helps her make a success of a small farm.

Miss Larrimore comes for her present engagement as a star, under the Sam H. Harris management, a position she may be said to have fairly won by her strong acting in a variety of parts, ranging from farce to heavy drama. She fills her present role with a characterization that is at once forceful and sprightly. Indeed, one rather fancies that she wins, and wins plausibly, a good many laughs out of a part that was not strikingly humorous as written by Miss Crothers. There were bits of business in her performance last evening, too, that had a spontaneity that comes only from a player of strongly individual means of expression. Miss Larrimore quickly won the house last evening and held her audience easily to the end. She has the gift.

Walter Abel acts the country youth agreeably, and Miss Lenore Chipendale plays Theodora's kindly aunt with such discretion that the part almost justified itself as something more than a confidant—that ancient easy device to circumvent playwrighting difficulties. Winifred Wellington, Blanche Wallace, Edwin Hensley, Schuyler White, Lyons Wickland, Martin Alsop and Charles Gibney round out a generally capable cast.

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Swedish Art Show for the United States

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Endeavors are being made for the bringing about in a number of American towns of a representative exhibition of Swedish modern art and applied art. The spirit is Mr. Edgar H. Cahill, connected with the Newark Art Museum. He is paying a somewhat protracted visit to Sweden in order to make the necessary arrangements. As regards art-industrial products there is the beautiful Orrefors glass, porcelain from Rörstrand, and Gagnef silver and specimens of Swedish slats in its different aspects. Mr. Cahill is naturally impressed with the close co-operation between leading artists and industrial undertakings in Sweden, a co-operation which leads to happy results. It is planned to show the glass collection in the first instance at the Newark Museum, and afterward Mr. Cahill hopes that it will be exhibited in some 15 or 20 of the biggest cities in the United States, should the respective museums be willing to take up the matter and place the necessary room at disposal. As regards the planned exhibition of modern Swedish art, some examples should certainly be included in the annual exhibition (in February-March) of the "Society of Independent Artists."

Florence Nash has been engaged to the rôle of the Montague Girl in "Montague of the Movies," in which Glenn Hunter will have the title rôle.

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The Trees and Flowers of Verdant Hawaii

THE most beautiful fleet of islands anchored in any ocean. Thus did Mark Twain describe the Hawaiian Islands which, according to Joaquin Miller, "are not a group, as often miscalled, but a string of islands—a string of pearls. If you please—a string of rare and precious pearls in the sapphire center of the great American sea."

All of which falls adequately to convey, even in a remote measure, "things as they are." All word pictures fail—for it seems as though, in ages past, there might have been captured in the heavens a cornucopia filled with rain-bows which nature benevolently deposited on this fair group of islands and then, with palette and brushes, at her leisure, distributed the colors to produce the world's masterpiece. Towering trees, reflecting all the shades of green and brown; blossoming trees, veiling with the solar spectrum in a riot of color; foliage and flowering bushes and vines of gorgeous hues, combine with the somber grays and browns of the mountains to produce a picture that would beggar the ability of any artist.

To the residents of the islands, as too often is the case, this "Paradise of the Pacific" becomes matter of fact and not of romance. Naturally, the usual cannot startle and as a consequence it is upon the occasional visitor that dependence must be had for a proper appreciation. Of a better still upon those who have dwelt here and then wandered far afield. In memory the scenes return to them and, if possible, more vivid and marvelous is the remembrance than was the scene.

Naturalized Immigrants
Much of the foliage is native to the islands; some has been "naturalized" from the mainland of the United States—from semi-tropical California; still other "foreigners" have emigrated from the deep South Seas, from far-away Japan and China and even from the land of the Southern Cross. The climate of Hawaii appears to be adapted to anything that will grow, and, usually, insists upon the growing things it adopts being beautiful.

One of the salient beauty spots—it might well be termed "one of the mysteries"—of this scenic isle has a locale within a few miles of the very mouth of Kilauea, where 56 acres of oases form a rich contrast to the drab lava beds surrounding, mile upon mile, the fiery pit. In the very heart of the a-a lava, as of old, rough deposits form Kilauea's eruptions are called in Hawaiian, this park-like spot embraces 40 species of trees, many of which are found on no other of the islands and a few of which are found nowhere else on this island. At an elevation of from 4000 to 4500 feet, with a thickness of from 20 to 30 feet of a-a lava on three sides, this oasis stands out as a monument to the instability of nature. This grove, together with the rest of the volcano area of Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala—on the Valley Isle—comprises a national park 118 square miles in area.

The magnificent forests of ohia-lei, which abound on the mountain side of Hawaii, carry a grayish-silvery skyward for 80 or more feet. While giant tree-ferns reaching to a height of 24 feet, give off fronds that tower still a dozen feet above. So rich is the soil in which these forests are embedded that frequently the ferns—uprooted by wild pigs which are plentiful—continue their growth while prostrate in the dense undergrowth. Mile upon mile of trail intersecting these forests, frequently between the close, ragged lava walls, are flanked by a jungle growth of ferns and creepers.

"The House of the Sun"
Maui, the Valley Isle, embraces the largest extinct volcano in the world—Haleakala. "House of the Sun"—the area of which is 19 square miles, with summit rising more than 10,000 feet above the sea. As the traveler climbs the slope of Haleakala, a backward glance reveals a most fascinating scene. Lying far below is one of the richest plains on earth, while intervening are mile upon mile of fertile green sugar cane and still nearer the black-green and gray cacti (Panihi).

The Garden Isle of Kauai is the smallest of the four principal islands and also the most northerly. Sugar, rice, and pineapple here abound in profusion, due, probably, to the fact attested by geologists, that it is the oldest of all the group, traces of great cones and craters having disappeared almost entirely. Its greater number of years, mayhap, have afforded opportunity for nature more prolifically to carpet it with verdure-producing soil. In any event its mountain sides exhibit the yellow-green of the kukui (lightest colored foliage of all the Hawaiian trees), the silver green of the koa and the dark green of the ohia, while the peaks are capped with the yellow of ripening grasses—a rich color offering, scarcely to be found in any other single view. The Waimea Cañon—often termed a

miniature of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado—is another glorious combination of lights and shades.

While not so prolific in the hardwood trees as the mountains of Hawaii or Kauai, the Island of Oahu nevertheless is equally rich in color. In Moanalua Gardens are myriads of beautiful flowers and ferns. The Pali affords an unsurpassing view. In the words of Joaquin Miller, "Look down the Pali. The pretty palisades of the Hudson River are as a child's toy house. Loosen a stone and listen. You do not hear it strike bottom. Some houses and little farms lie under you. You literally look into another world."

Even on the "Beach at Waikiki," famed round the world, is a vegetation not usually anticipated where land and sea unite. Stately coconut palms (nui) reaching a height of 80 to 100 feet, sway and bend in the breeze until their feathery tops almost reach down to kiss the surf; and clumps of bamboo endeavor to out-triumph them in majesty. Beyond the palms and bamboo are luxurious growths of hibiscus, some in patches of variegated wild bushes, others in trim hedges surrounding cozy bungalows nestled on the seashore. In its wild state the hibiscus (kokoiokeokeo) reaches to a height of 30 feet while the hedgerows are trimmed according to the tastes of their owners.

Shade Trees of Honolulu
Honolulu has been mentioned as "the palm-embowered city," the name, of course, due to the large number of that species of tree with which the streets are lined and the park spots—with which the city is well endowed—are filled. Not all the growth is palm. Honolulu's streets are vistas of beautiful flowering shade trees. Solid streets, as far as the eye can see, are shaded with the same species, while parallel streets are embowered with different varieties. One will be the golden shower, the next the pink shower, then the pink-and-white shower; still others the willow—a native tree that is found on all of the islands, even where no other vegetation grows, with a beautiful blossom and producing a hard, scarlet seed that is most popular for strings of beads (leis). There is the monkey-pod, a veritable pink and green umbrella spreading from the edge of sidewalks and almost entirely covering bungalows; poincianas, whose blooms falling to earth form a crimson carpet, rich in contrast against the green of the grass; stately jacarandas, whose purplish-blue blossoms show a striking dissimilarity to the white and yellow of the fragrant magnolias.

Planting these gorgeous-blossom and brightly-verdured-bordered streets are the ample velvety lawns which surround almost every home. Within the green lawns are an endless variety of flowering and foliage shrubs and trees. From lawn borders of many hues; hedges, usually of hibiscus or varicolored crotons, ornamental and other trees fill the landscape. The fig, orange, lemon, avocado, guava, mango, bread-fruit, banana, pomegranate, papaya—a luscious year-round breakfast delicacy—are a few of the edible fruit trees. The decorative shrubs include numerous species of ferns, wild ginger, spider lily, colous, and a huge assortment of native and "naturalized" additions to the picture.

Over the wide-spreading lawns wander a profusion of trailing vines, brilliant in leaf and flower. The purple climbing roses; making the most humble home a bower of beauty. Much of the credit for this systematized beauty is the result of ceaseless efforts on the part of an energetic woman's organization—The Outdoor Circle.

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The Drumming or Bleating of the Common Snipe

By F. W. FROHAWK

GILBERT WHITE, in his "Natural History of Selborne"—letter XXXIX, written Nov. 9, 1773—alludes to a "bleating," "drumming" or "humming" noise made by the snipe

parts of the world. In the British Islands it is called "moor-lamb" in Lancashire and "midsummer-lamb" and "evening-lamb" in Norfolk. The Welsh and Irish names are "goat-of-the-air," "kid-of-the-air" and "goat-of-



Dense Foliage With Blossoms of Gorgeous Hues, Hawaii

Girl of Nine in Canal Zone Shows Depth of Colombia's Patriotism

MEDELLIN, Colombia, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Colombian newspapers are copying from La Noticia of Managua a story of a nine-year-old Colombian girl, Maria Segunda, who is attending an American school at Ancon, in the Canal Zone.

At a monthly assembly, when the flag was to be saluted, little Maria hastily made a Colombian flag of paper, colored it properly with crayon, and, when the salute command was given, she said loudly: "I will not salute the American flag. I will salute the flag of my fatherland, I am a Colombian." This act of apparent insubordination caused a report to be sent by telephone to the superintendent of schools in the zone. He came quickly in his automobile, and was greeted with profound silence amidst an air of sup-

pressed excitement. Taking in the situation at a glance, he said: "I can understand what kind of a country Colombia must be, when a child of nine years gives us such a beautiful and sublime example of patriotism. From today, when the flag is saluted, this child may salute the flag of her country. The order will be made known to all the American schools in the Canal Zone that the example may be imitated."

Had this superintendent known Colombia, or had he visited its public schools, he would have learned why little Maria was so faithful to her flag. A former president of Colombia, Miguel Antonio Caro, a man of letters as well as a statesman, and to whose memory a statue has been erected at Bogota, wrote a little song full of love and devotion to "Patria." This sonnet is sung throughout Colombia by children attending the primary schools.

in the breeding season; also he says "while they are playing about on the wing they certainly make a loud piping with their mouths, but whether the bleating or humming is ventriloquous or proceeds from the motion of their wings I cannot say." The quaint sound is also alluded to by Tennyson in "On a Mourner," where we find "The swamp where hums the drooping snipe."

The common Snipe (Gallinago costalis), also known as the Full Snipe, although a familiar and common bird, owing to the weird sound it produces during the nesting season, has been the cause of much controversy among naturalists for a couple of centuries or more and, as some maintain, it still remains a disputed question how this bird makes the sound known as "drumming," and which has been likened to the calls of various animals, such as lambs, goats, horses, and even insects; in consequence it has been described as "bleating," "drumming," "droning," "humming," and "neighing." Owing to this peculiarity, the snipe has acquired a great variety of provincial names throughout its extensive range in different

the night." In Northern Scotland it is the "horse-cuckoo." The French call it the "flying-goat" and "goat-of-the-sky." In Finland it is the "sky-goat."

On a Slanting Dive

This remarkable sound, which resembles the bleat of a goat or sheep, is always produced while the bird is on the wing and rapidly descending through the air with its wings partly extended and the tail fully expanded. The performance is attained by rising a considerable height, which, however, varies greatly; sometimes it mounts up to a great altitude; when the desired elevation is reached it quickly turns and takes a sudden slanting dive; the tail is then expanded fully and turned to one side, and with half extended vibrating wings, down it swoops, with a loud, deep, tremulous bleating noise, audible at a great distance in the silence of moors and marshes. It repeats the performance again and again; sometimes it is continued for an hour or more. According to my own observations, which have extended over several seasons in the Cambridge

Pen-land where these birds are numerous, I feel convinced the drumming is chiefly produced by the violent vibrations of the tail feathers, especially the outer ones which have the basal part of the shafts broad and flat. Probably the vibrating wings may also contribute to the sound.

Besides the purely mechanical "bleating" or "drumming," the snipe utters vocal sounds, the most familiar being the alarm note, which is always uttered when the bird is flushed during the autumn and winter months. This peculiar note is made just as the bird takes flight. It is a somewhat rasping note resembling the word "seep," not unlike the creak of a shoe. Another note produced by the snipe is likewise a vocal sound and only heard during the spring and early summer while nesting is in progress. This is a double note resembling "jack-jack" repeated time after time with such repetition that it becomes quite monotonous while the bird is flying hither and thither over its nesting ground.

The Snipe's Bill
Owing to the snipe frequenting swamps, water-meadows, and other damp spots, it is a common belief that this bird, with its very long bill, lives by suction. Although its bill is plunged deeply into the soft, wet soil while feeding, it is not the moisture it seeks. But the various insects, water snails and worms, which constitute its chief diet. The presence of these little objects, hidden at some depth in the ooze, are readily detected by the remarkably sensitive bill of this bird, which is more highly specialized in the snipes than in any other species.

By a wonderful adaptation nature has provided the snipe's bill with an extraordinarily delicate organ of sensation. If the terminal third of the bill is examined it will be found to be slightly swollen and fleshy, and minutely pitted. Immediately under the soft cuticle the surface is finely honeycombed with a mass of tiny hexagonal cells which form the opening to a number of nerve filaments, consequently when the bird is probing the soft soil for food with its bill, it is at once enabled to detect the nature of the objects it touches although they are hidden from sight.

OIL FROM DOGFISH

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Manufacture of a high-grade oil from dogfish, which swarm in Pacific waters, is to be started by a newly-formed company in the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the mainland of British Columbia. The fish will be caught in traps and the oil extracted by a new and patented process. The traps in which dogfish will be caught will be so placed that they will not interfere with salmon and other food fish.

Paris to Honor the Great Marcel Who Revolutionized Hair Dressing

Son of Stone-Cutter Conquered With His Curling Irons the World's Capital of Fashion

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Paris is going to celebrate the jubilee of — hair waving! All the hair-dressers of France have so decided. They all know that their actual prosperity is due to the revolution brought about in capillary art by the famous inventor, Monsieur Marcel, who, with simple curling tongs, threw down the monstrous edifice of yesterday's chignons.

In October the great Marcel will be presented with his bust, and for a week festivals will be held at Luna Park; concerts and exhibitions of hairdressing, balls, banquets, etc.

M. Marcel, the son of a stone-cutter, was born at Chavigny in the Vienne Oct. 18, 1852. Very young he tried to learn his father's craft. But he was not fitted for it, and he soon exchanged the heavy chisel for comb and razor. He was taught the elements of his new art by the village barber. But he was not only gifted but ambitious. He dreamt of dressing the hair of the beautiful ladies of the Court. At 17 he came to Paris full of hopes for his future. His débuts in the capital were not altogether successful.

His first hairdressing was even a disaster. The lady who had been entrusted to his knowledge was furious and did her hair herself, with the result that Marcel was dismissed by his employer. He thus began to wander from one barber to another, his chief job being to clean windows and looking glasses.

Once married he established himself in a poky little shop in the rue de Dunkerque. And as he had also his mother to support he worked hard, and cheaply. He asked 4 sous (4 cents pre-war rate) for a shave and 10 sous (10 cents pre-war rate) for a lady's hair dressing. His mother, still young and pretty, possessed wonderful hair. Its little waves were supple and harmonious, and Marcel thought that all women would like to have this beautiful kind of hair. All his efforts were directed to finding the means of obtaining the coveted results. Resolutely he warmed the iron which he used for curling. But contrary to custom he placed the groove under the lock of hair. That was the secret of hair waving, which he kept for 20 years.

But if the secret was found the invention had to be launched. His usual lady customers consented to let him try two or three waves, without expense. In 1875 a lady came voluntarily to try the new method. But her hair was so bushy that this time it was Marcel who recoiled. He only yielded before the insistence of his clients who offered him a payment of 5 francs. It was a success. This achievement lasted five weeks. It was talked about in Paris. And with the clientele thronging his shop money began to flow in. That permitted him to open a new and more luxurious shop in the rue de l'Echelle in 1882.

From that time started his complete success. It was launched at the theater by Mme. Jane Hading at the first night of "Le Maître de Forges." Then La Montbazon, Mmes. Jane Granier, Réjane, Lavallière, Bartet, Blanche Melba, Emma Calvé Dudley, all the famous actresses and singers, came to ask the help of his art.

Marquises and princesses, baronesses and countesses, sitting in Marcel's shop, waited for hours for their turn. So great was the crush that many a beauty paid sums as big as 10 or 20 louis (a louis was 20 francs) to obtain the privilege of a tour de faveur. A lady paid 400 francs for hair-waving that the "Maître," consented to perform at her house at 6 o'clock one morning. And Lady Lennox gave Marcel 1000 francs and his traveling expenses to come to London and wave her hair. The séance lasted 25 minutes. Marcel was the hero of the day.

Newspapers like the Gaulois and the Figaro sang his praise. He was the talk of the town. In a word, hair-waving was a furore, a vogue such as had never been seen. No revue was complete without allusion to him. After 10 years of this life Marcel had put away a fortune of 1,000,000

francs; and one fine day, July 14, 1897, he put his shutters down never to come back again. He had great ideas of traveling over the world, not on business, but on pleasure. He started off with his wife to visit Italy and Greece, but only got as far as the département of the Eure, where the Louis XIII chateau of Thell took his fancy. He purchased it, with 300 acres of land, and settled as gentleman farmer.

He still lives in his chateau, where a corner has been reserved to an old black wood toilet table and his waving tongs which in the rue de l'Echelle made his fortune and his fame.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY HELPED BY BRITISH COTTON RESEARCH

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Research work in connection with the great industry of Lancashire is making satisfactory progress, according to the report of the director of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, at its recent annual meeting. Work in the new laboratories at the Shirley Institute, Didsbury, is now in full swing, and already results of great importance to the industry are being achieved.

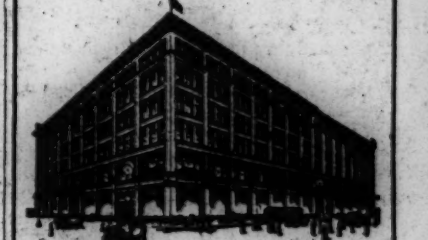
Experiments have been made in growing cotton in the greenhouse of the institute. Nearly 300 plants of Sea Island, South American, West Indian, Egyptian and Indian cottons are under observation. In the opinion of the director, these plants form a unique collection of great value. It had been proved last year that cotton could be grown here; but another important factor was revealed—namely, that the light during September and October was not sufficiently strong to allow cotton to mature. This year the cotton has been planted earlier and is of better quality. The director expressed the wish that the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation would make arrangements for the institute to have half a bale or so of the seed grown in various countries, to determine the play of environmental conditions.

During the year, a large number of visits have been made to the institute by cotton trade, educational and other organizations, and there is an increasing demand for lectures by the staff. It has been decided to establish a museum and to collect samples illustrating especially progress made in the industry and materials of historic interest. Specimens illustrating faults in materials will probably also be exhibited. The Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation is linked up with the institute by means of a joint committee, and it has decided to send selected men to study portions of the work carried on there.

The institute is supported at present mainly out of public funds, receiving a grant of £30,000 from the Department of Industrial Research. The balance of its income, £10,000, is derived from members of the association. In two years, however, the whole £40,000 will have to be subscribed by members, as the grant from the department then will cease.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PACKER HIDE
MARKET STILL
TENDS UPWARD

Heavy Steer Rises One Cent—
Sales Not Large—Leather
Buying in Sight

The packer hide market shows additional advances in all grades. Late sales disclose a net gain of one cent on heavy steer hides as compared with a week ago. Sales for last week were not up to normal. They aggregated about 50,000, however, and they sufficed to put the market into a position that prompted packers to offer none of the desirables without fractional advances.

Heavy weight hides figure largely in the demand, although light native cows move proportionately well because of price and supply. The kill is increasing but not enough but that the demand will prevent a surplus. Caution still features buying, therefore it is somewhat remarkable that the supply is not more noticeable. Reports as to what the tanning packers have reserved for their own use, as well as the confidential transactions, are conspicuously absent. Nevertheless, hides are selling at high prices, and keen buyers refrain from predicting a reaction at present.

Regular tanners admit a moderate increase in the demand for leather at advances averaging 10 per cent, but it is also claimed that the new range of prices is not correlative with those of hides.

Country first quality hides are firm; heavies are well sold, and dealers are offering futures with more or less reluctance.

Prigorous hides have made further gains, selling at 21½ c. a. f. New York. As these hides are improving in quality, a drop in prices is unlikely.

Chicago city calfskins are again active at 1 cent advance for choice selections, and quotations are firm on all grades.

It is expected that hide buying will lose its enervated character and draw nearer, but the low stocks of footwear may force buyers of leather into their respective markets.

Chicago reports these sales of packer hides for the week ended Sept. 23:

	Year ago
4500 Aug-Sept heavy native cows	20c 13c
2000 July-Aug heavy native cows	20½ 13
12000 Aug-Sept heavy native cows	20½ 13
7000 Aug-Sept Colorado steers	19 12½
6500 Aug-Sept ex-light Texas steers	18 11
4000 Aug-Sept ex-light native steers	19½ 11½
1400 May heavy native steers	18½ 11½
1500 Sept butchering steers	20 13½
2500 Aug-Sept native bulls	16 10
2500 May to Sept branded bulls	14 8½

EASTERN STEAMSHIP
MAY EARN \$11 A
SHARE ON COMMON

Eastern Steamship Lines in August earned, after all expenses and charges, except taxes, \$394,062. This is the largest month's net since the company was formed. It means, furthermore, that net before taxes for the eight months to Aug. 31 was brought up to \$730,540, an increase of 28 per cent above the corresponding period of 1921, and equal after preferred dividends to about \$8 a share on the 85,244 shares of common. No attempt has been made to figure taxes because of the impossibility of estimating the deficits of the cold months.

The final four months of 1921 showed a profit of \$262,000; Dec. September and October produced a net of \$269,000 and November and December a red ink balance of \$107,000. If the last four months of 1922 duplicate the experience of 1921, the total net for the year before taxes would approximate \$1,000,000, or more than \$11 a share for the common.

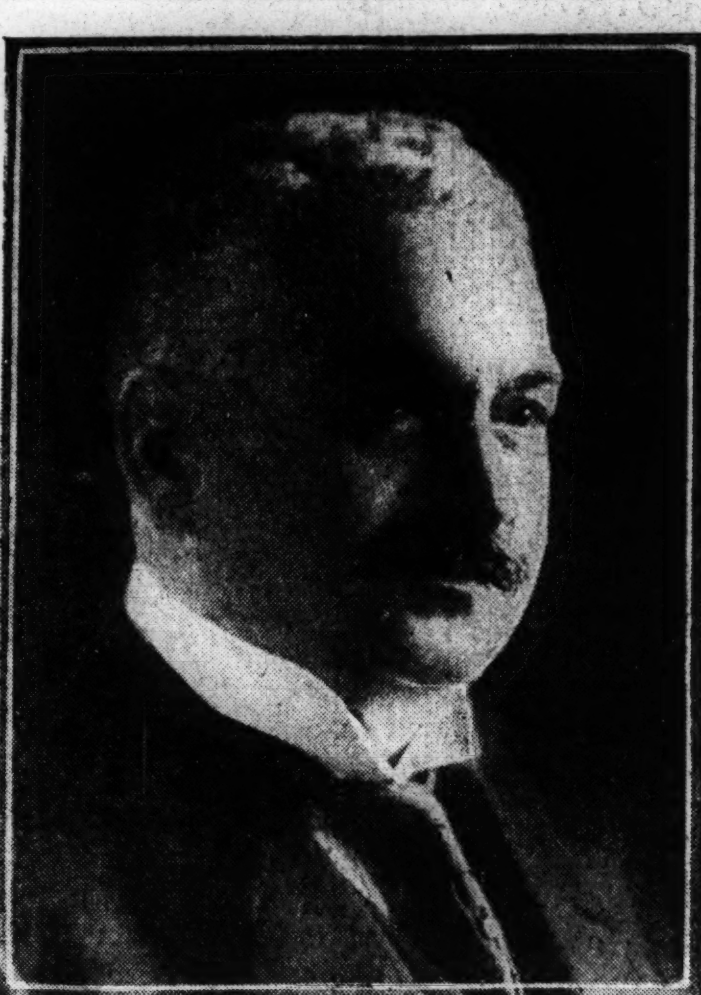
Detailed earnings for August and eight months compare with corresponding 1921 periods as follows:

	1922	1921	Inc
August on rev.	\$562,802	\$236,658	\$326,144
Total income	419,380	390,689	28,691
Total deduct	25,318	21,787	3,531
Surplus	394,062	368,902	25,160
8 mos on rev.	\$3,871,110	\$3,455,285	\$415,825
Total income	827,370	745,045	82,325
Total deduct	170,300	157,790	12,510
Surplus	657,070	587,255	69,815

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quoted by Stone & Webster

	Bid	Asked
Ashington & Rockland cap.	125	125
Baton Rouge El Co. pfd.	82	82
Blackstone V G & El Co. pfd.	90	90
do com (par \$50)	72½	75
Cape Breton El Co. Ltd. pfd.	60	60
do com	10	10
Cent. Mississ. V Elec. Prop. pfd.	73	73
do com	10	10
Columbus El & P Co. 1st pfd.	100	102
do 2d pfd.	86	86
do com	90	90
Conn. Lt. & Pow. Co. 1st pfd.	110	110
do com	91	91
East Texas Elec. Co. pfd.	81	81
do com	72	72
Edison El Co. of Brockton cap.	182	182
El Paso Elec. Co. pfd.	85	85
do com	123	125
Full River Gas Wks. Co. pfd.	203	203
Galveston-H. Elec. Co. pfd.	23	25
do com	23	25
Haverhill G. L. Co. (par \$50)	82	82
Houghton Co. El. Co. pfd. (par 25)	18	20
do com (par \$25)	74	74
Jacksonville Tractor Co. pfd.	37	37
Lowell El. Co. 1st Corp. cap.	182	182
Mississ. Riv. Pow. Co. pfd.	84	84
do com	29	31
North Texas Elec. Co. pfd.	82	84
do com	84	87
Nova Scotia T. & P. Co. pfd.	38	38
Pub. Serv. Investm. Co. pfd.	83	83
do com	77	77
Puget Sound P. & L. Co. pfd.	104	104
do pfd.	82	84
do com	54	56
Rwy. & Light Secur. Co. pfd.	85	85
do com	77	77
Savannah El. & P. Co. deb.	98	100
do pfd.	67	70
do com	17	18½
Sierra Pacific El. Co. pfd.	74	74
do com	61½	61½
Tampa Elec. Co. cap.	135	137



Dr. Sam Eyde

Dr. SAM EYDE is the founder of some of the largest industrial undertakings in Norway, started on his own initiative, based on his inventive genius and brought to their present magnitude by his energy. He was raised in Arendal, became a student in 1885, served his time as an officer in the army, and then turned to civil engineering, obtaining his diploma at the Charlottenburg High School in 1891. After working for several years at canal and bridge construction in Germany, he combined forces with another engineer and took three first prizes in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Christiania in competition for harbor and station construction. As a consulting engineer in Christiania in 1898, he became interested in the exploitation of Norway's vast wealth of water power. In 1903 he, with Professor Birkeland, worked out the world-famed Birkeland-Eyde process for the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen, thereby establishing the synthetic saltpetre industry, which within a few years had developed into the largest industrial undertaking in Norway.

The Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Company was formed in 1905. For 12 years, until 1917, Dr. Eyde was director-general of this huge concern, and when he retired from the management, he was made honorary president of the company for life. Besides the saltpetre industry, Dr. Eyde has taken a keen interest in the development of the electrochemical industry, and the manufacture of explosives.

Dr. Eyde, who since Jan. 1, 1920, has been Norwegian Minister in Warsaw, holds a number of scientific distinctions, and many high Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Siamese orders, besides a medal for life-saving from the State of Lubeck, Germany, and the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE
MAY BE AT PREMIUM
IN NEW YORK SOON

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Canadian money is now on a parity with United States money. One exchange expert says Canadian exchange will, before long, be at a premium, as a reflection of Canada's improving trade condition. New York has for several years been the best market for high-grade Canadian issues. Since the war it has been profitable for the Dominion and its provinces to sell securities here for American dollars, owing to the prevailing discount on Canadian money. With a premium on Canadian exchange the opposite would be true, but conditions seem to point to the necessity of continuing to seek funds in New York, payable in New York. Investment bankers say there was little response from investors when asked their attitude toward the recently proposed Ontario issue payable in Canada. All bids offered were rejected and the sale postponed. The Canadian investment market does not seem in a position to absorb these provincial issues and at the same time stand ready for the new Dominion financing expected later in the year. Further financing here will tend to raise exchange still higher, lowering net receipts.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair, continued cool, tonight and Wednesday; local frosts tonight; light variable winds. New England: Fair, tonight and Wednesday; frost tonight; gentle variable winds.

Weather Outlook

The weather has become much cooler since yesterday in the Middle Atlantic and New England states. There have been scattered showers within the last 24 hours in the immediate Atlantic coast north of the Delaware Breakwater. Fair weather was general in other parts of the country. The outlook is for fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday in the states east of the Mississippi River, except in southern Florida, where there will be showers. The temperature will change little in the Atlantic states and the east Gulf states.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	42
Atlantic City	50
Boston	48
Buffalo	46
Calgary	46
Charleston	70
Chicago	64
Denver	54
Des Moines	46
Eastport	46
Galveston	78
Hatteras	66
Helena	52
Jacksonville	72
Kansas City	52
Memphis	52
Montreal	42
Nantucket	52
New Orleans	74
New York	70
Philadelphia	52
Pittsburgh	52
Portland, Me.	46
Portland, Ore.	62
San Francisco	62
St. Louis	60
St. Paul	48
Washington	62

LACK OF CARS AFFECTS COAL

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Lack of transportation facilities has caused a reduction of 4,000,000 tons of coal in the monthly average production, says Secretary Honnold of the Illinois Coal Operators Association. Vice-President Kelg of the Consumers Coal Company believes the price of anthracite will be not much more than \$16.10 the coming winter, an advance of 50 cents over March. The recent upward jump was due to the invasion of eastern markets by western industries soon after the beginning of the strike.

SOUTHERN BANKS'
POSITION BETTER

Chattanooga Institutions Increase
Deposits \$3,000,000 in Year

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Chattanooga banks have increased their deposits more than \$3,000,000 in the last year, and have reduced their redcounts to zero despite the alleged general business depression.

Deposits of the five reporting banks rose from \$31,594,000 to \$34,574,000 between Sept. 6, 1921, and Sept. 15, 1922. During this same period redcounts and bills payable to outside banks were cut from \$2,077,000 to nothing.

Liquidation of accounts during the period caused loans and discount to drop from \$31,782,000 to \$29,579,000, the deflation, however, being gradual, and not of a character to force bankruptcy on hand increased from \$6,619,000 to \$7,701,000.

There is some primary crop movement being financed here. Drafts for North Alabama cotton and North Georgia are the chief demands. These have already begun to come in. Movement of fruit and vegetable crops has been at an end some time.

CANADIAN STEEL
MILLS NEED FUEL

TORONTO, Sept. 26—Fuel shortage, in the face of advancing prices and favorable marketing conditions, caused a recession in iron and steel production in Canada in August. The pig iron output was 27,123 gross tons, a decrease of 4582 tons, compared with July and of 23,033 tons from August, 1921. For eight months ended August, production was 251,015 tons, compared with 415,448 tons, in 1921.

Production of ferro-alloys was 1864 tons, an increase of 55 tons compared with July, and for eight months 13,344 tons, compared with 17,784 tons.

Steel production declined to 59,201 long tons in August, compared with 62,767 tons in July and 72,023 tons in August, 1921. For eight months steel production totaled 599,048 tons, compared with 421,141 tons in the 1921 period.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Renewal rate 4½%
Outside bank paper 4½%
Year money 4½%
Customers' com'l P's 4½%
Individual cus. col. ins. 5%
New York 4½%
Chicago 4½%
St. Louis 4½%
Philadelphia 4½%
Cleveland 4½%
Richmond 4½%
Atlanta 4½%
San Francisco 4½%
London 4½%
Paris 4½%
Brussels 4½%
Bucharest 4½%
Calcutta 4½%
Canton 4½%
Copenhagen 4½%
Helsingfors 4½%
Lisbon 4½%
Vienna 4½%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery:
Prime Eligible Banks:
60/90 days 3½%
30/60 days 3½%
Under 30 days 3½%
Less Known Banks:
60/90 days 3½%
30/60 days 3½%
Under 30 days 3½%
Eligible Private Banks:
60/90 days 3½%
30/60 days 3½%
Under 30 days 3½%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:
P.C. P.C.
Boston 4% Chicago 4½%
New York 4% St. Louis 4½%
Philadelphia 4% Kansas City 4½%
Cleveland 4% Minneapolis 4½%
Richmond 4% Dallas 4½%
Atlanta 4% San Francisco 4½%
Amsterdam 4% London 4%
Athens 6% Madrid 5%
Berlin 5% Paris 5%
Brussels 5% Prague 5%
Bucharest 6% Sofia 6%
Calcutta 4% Stockholm 4%
Canton 4% Swiss Bank 4%
Copenhagen 5% Tokyo 5%
Helsingfors 5% Warsaw 5%
Lisbon 7% Vienna 5%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:
Sterling—Current previous Parity
\$4.86½ \$4.83½ \$4.848
Cables 4.41 4.42 4.844
France 0.072½ 0.072 192
Gold 387.9 387.3 402
Mark 0.0065½ 0.0067 238
Lire 0.047 0.047 192
Swiss franc 187.0 187.1 192
Pesetas 152.8 152.4 192
Belgian franc 0.021 0.020 192
Kronen (Austria) 0.00014 0.00014 2026
Sweden 264.0 264.5 268
Denmark 207.7 208.5 268
Norway 167.8 169.0 268
Greece 0.050 0.050 192
Argentina 301.6 312 9648
Russia 0.004 0.004½ 5146
Poland 0.0127 0.013 2380
Hungary 0.04 0.04 3030
Yugoslavia 0.011½ 0.011½ 314
Rumania 0.022 0.021 3030
Tzechoslovakia 0.015 0.015 2026
Ruehlova 0.004 0.005 1920
Portugal 50 50 3108
Turkey 40 40 440
Shanghai 77.25 77.25 10342
Hong Kong 57.75 57.75 7800
Bombay 287.5 287.5 4668
Yokohama 482.5 482.0 4984
Brazil 120.0 118.0 3244
Uruguay 78.30 78.30 10342
Chile 138.0 138.5 3650
Calcutta 287.5 287.0

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges \$51,000,000 New York
Year ago today 45,483,257
Balances 16,000,000 53,000,000
Year ago today 10,003,135
F. R. bank credit 15,439,095 35,000,000

FINANCIAL NOTES

Sales of milk in July by the Dairy-men's League Co-operative Association of New York State total \$7,475,442. A total of 4600 depositors of the Hanover Trust Company of Boston have failed to claim \$1,000 due them. After Nov. 15 no claims will be allowed.

President Todd of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has succeeded the position of head of the Canadian National Railway system, several times offered to him.

Italy can pay neither principal nor interest on her debt to the United States in 25 years, as prescribed by the United States Congress, it is reported from Rome.

Federal officials predict that the citrus crop of Florida this year will exceed last year's by approximately 1,700,000 boxes. The crop will also be larger than California's.

In order to attract sufficient capital to enable the Soviet Government to balance its budget, the Tzarist crown jewels will be disposed of through a Government lottery, it is said.

Poland will offer 800 square miles of oil lands for private exploitation on leases running 25 to 40 years, the Government to receive 10 to 15 per cent of the monthly gross production.

The German delegation Monday delivered to the Reparations Commission notes for approximately \$9,000,000 gold marks in payment of the August and Sept. 15 allotments due Belgium.

Claims totaling \$2,693,000 filed against the defunct Day and Night Bank of St. Louis are expected to be paid 75 cents on the dollar, but directors will lose approximately \$1,000,000 in liquidation.

Villages, towns, and cities in the United States voted \$101,421,275 for road construction for the year ended August, 1922. Bonds totaling \$25,571,351 were sold and \$97,771,771 additional issues are pending.

The temporary injunction granted to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, restraining the Manhattan Transit Company from operating buses in Brooklyn and Queens, is made permanent by the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

Textile corporations in the Pawtuxet Valley, Rhode Island, which have had long-standing claims against the city of Providence for interference with water rights through the construction at Settaun, R. I., of a new water supply reservoir, have been paid a total of \$1,908,973 as settlement of all claims. Hope Company received \$238,447; P. B. & R. Knight, Inc., \$782,035; Interlaken Mills, \$881,447.

The North American Company reports a surplus of \$9,338,562 for depreciation and common stock for the 3 months ended Aug. 31, 1922, equal to \$22.83 a share on 356,256 shares of common outstanding. This compares with \$22.25 a share on 361,116 shares for July 31, 1922, and is an increase of 15 per cent over the balance for Aug. 31, 1921.

1912 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

NORTH AMERICAN'S SURPLUS

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MANUFACTURING
NOW ALMOST AT
NORMAL LEVEL

Progress Goes On Notwithstanding
Fuel Shortage and Transportation Difficulties

Manufacturing, despite the fuel shortage and transportation difficulties, has almost reached normal, according to a recent report of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, and the fairly steady progress upward of manufacturing activity, from the low level in June 1921, continues. Fundamental conditions are now essentially stimulating and the autumn—unless new factors intervene—should witness a further expansion of industrial output.

Railroad congestion and the relatively unfavorable condition of the equipment of the roads may possibly

hamper industry for a considerable time but no substantial recession of industrial activity is to be expected.

The settlement of the coal strike in both the anthracite and bituminous fields will insure an adequate supply of fuel and make certain the continuance of manufacturing activity.

Fundamentals Stable

"Conflicts between Capital and Labor," says the report, "may retard the advance of industrial forces but do not reverse a general forward movement. The volume of manufacturing of basic materials showed a slight decline in July, the index falling to 96.1 (100-normal), after having been 97.9 in both May and June. A similar drop, occurred last April. A much more serious decline is indicated for August owing to the sharp fall in that month in the iron and steel output."

Production in the iron and steel in-

dustry was well maintained until mid-

summer, despite coal and railroad strikes, and the pig iron production was relatively higher in July than in any month since January, 1921. For that month steel ingot production was only 74.9 per cent of "normal" compared with 84.6 per cent in July. During the last week of August the industry was operating somewhat below 50 per cent of capacity but decided improvement has since been evident.

Lumber Output Big

"Lumber production continues upon a high level," says the report. In July the total cut appears to have been about 111 per cent of normal. Cotton manufacture, which was much lower throughout the spring and early summer than during last winter, has assumed since the first of August, due to settlement of New England wage disputes, substantially large proportions. The output is slightly above normal. Wool manufacture is about on the same level with cotton."

The leather industry remains unchanged and relatively on a low level. The paper industry, always one of the

first to show the effects of a fuel shortage, has been greatly curtailed in production recently. Production of equipment and vehicles, which averaged about 81.7 per cent of normal during May, June and July, fell to 63.7 per cent in August. Demand, however, continues and a slow but steady improvement is looked for.

"The oil industry has felt the stimulus of both the extraordinary activity in motor cars and the widespread shortage of fuel. Production of petroleum has risen to unprecedented heights," says the report.

"The volume of manufacture of consumption goods has shown no significant change during recent months. The index for July stood at 104.6 per cent of normal; for June, at 104.8 per cent. In general, current manufacture appears to be above normal in the case of foodstuffs and house furnishings and normal in the case of clothing and books."

SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST MAKES WHEAT ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Renewed concern as to developments at the Dardanelles gave the wheat market a new upturn today in the early dealings.

The opening, which varied from ¼¢ to 1½¢ higher, with December 1.05¢ to 1.05½¢, and May 1.09¢, was followed by continued firmness within the first range.

Corn and oats were firmer, in line with wheat. After opening unchanged to ¼¢ higher, December 59¢59½, the corn market showed but little disposition to react.

Oats opened ¼¢ to ½¢ higher, December 36½¢ to 36½¢ and later hardened a trifle more.

Despite weakness in the hog market, provisions reflected better shipping demand for lard and meats.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL LOADINGS

Since resumption of work in the bituminous fields, production at the mines served by the Pennsylvania Railroad has been proceeding at a record pace.

From Sept. 1 to 19, exclusive of Labor Day, an average of 64½ cars of bituminous coal a day were loaded along the Pennsylvania lines. This was 1575 cars or 40 per cent above the daily average during the corresponding period of the preceding year and 630 cars or 15 per cent over the daily average during the first three months of this year, when consumers were stocking up in anticipation of the strike.

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

COAL LOADINGS

Since resumption of work in the bituminous fields, production at the mines served by the Pennsylvania Railroad has been proceeding at a record pace.

From Sept. 1 to 19, exclusive of Labor Day, an average of 5,455 cars of bituminous a day were loaded along the Pennsylvania lines. This was 575 cars or 40 per cent above the daily average during the corresponding period of the preceding year and 30 cars or 15 per cent over the daily average during the first three months of this year, when consumers were stocking up in anticipation of the strike.

PLANS BEING MADE
FOR WORLD FLIGHTPrivate Company Will Finance
Next British Air Venture-

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25.—In a recent article it was pointed out that a World Flight Trust was a possibility, in view of the commercial aspect, the great expense involved and the opportunities to make money out of cinema, newspaper and lecturing rights. Partial realization of the idea already has come. The secretary of the Royal Aero Club has just informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the organization of the attempt to be made by Captain McIntosh, Captain McClellan, and Captain Tyndal is to be through a private limited company.

Shares are not to be disposed of through appeal to the general public, but among those interested in British aviation; and it is not with the object of distributing a loss so much as that of sharing a profit. The method is not so modern as might at first thought seem: did not the merchant adventurers of old resort to the private company method of "raising the wind"?

For this venture the capital needed is about £15,000. This sum is required for the purchase of a machine, engine, stores, and supplies, and for the salaries of the crew. Return is quite reasonably looked for in the sale of newspaper rights, remuneration for articles, cinema rights, and proceeds of lecture tours.

Some Assets Would Remain

At the end there would be assets to be disposed of for the shareholders; the engine, for example, which ought to be worth a considerable sum, not for sentimental but for commercial reasons. The machine, too, would reach their highest figure in the event of complete success; but even for an uncompleted journey, there would be some return.

The promoters of the venture safeguard it from such folly as that operating in the case of the expedition by Captain Macmillan and his two companions, which came to an untimely end just after leaving Calcutta. For the new venture, the practical men preserve complete authority. They will start at the most favorable season, with the best possible equipment, and will not permit any consideration to influence them against their best judgment in matters of time, seasons, crew, and methods.

The expedition of which Captain Macmillan was the pilot, but Major Blake the organizer, had its success imperiled from the very start by choosing the wrong time. Through-out they have been delayed by changes, most of which have been due to the necessity for haste, for dodging or trying to dodge monsoons, and finally to the premature start from Calcutta, due to the imperative necessity of reaching Vancouver before winter.

Success Will Be Objective

There can be no objective to the private company method, as now proposed. It is to the best interests of investors, as to those of members of the expedition, to subordinate all considerations to that of achieving complete success. The arrangements with regard to newspaper rights and cinema records, of course, must not be allowed to interfere in the slightest degree with the methods necessary to insure success. No doubt everyone concerned would prefer the millionaires to come forward with an open cheque and carte blanche. In the absence of that kind of support, the private company, with a fair prospect of avoiding actual loss and with some prospect of making a small profit, is a perfectly legitimate arrangement, and an undeniably attractive one, with a spice of romance in it.

British aeronautical experts generally approve of the choice of machine and engine and of the plans of the expedition. The Fairey seaplane will

be a new special type driven by one 600 horsepower Rolls Royce "Condor" engine. An essential part of the plan is the careful nursing of that engine by giving it a load so much within its powers that it will only be worked at half its maximum revolutions throughout. This is extremely important, as anyone with a practical knowledge of flying will appreciate. With the good crew that has been chosen, a determination to abide by this decision almost assures success.

GERMAN EMIGRANT
VISA ABANDONEDRestrictions on Leaving Germany
Are Now Withdrawn

MANNHEIM, Germany, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Till lately every person wanting to leave Germany had to have a valid passport which had been vided by the German police. Of late the regulations have been altered, so that the visa is no more required. It is now sufficient if the Board of Taxes certifies that there exists no impediment to emigration. This is of great value with regard to the open communication between European countries, but it also has a serious drawback.

Up to now the police co-operated closely with the emigration committees. These committees have to advise emigrants, and the visa was granted only if they had ascertained that the emigrants would be protected on the voyage, received on landing and cared for in future. This was particularly necessary in the case of girl emigrants. In numerous cases, only by this method was it possible to secure sufficient means for the journey and to provide good wages and healthy labor conditions for the emigrants in the country of their choice.

All this is endangered by the abolition of the visa, as it has become impossible to recommend the would-be-emigrants to the committees of emigration. The German Ambassador at The Hague has lately ordered that permission to enter Holland should be given to German girls only if they can prove that they have a fixed situation to go to and their future employer is trustworthy. It is urged that the consuls in every country should be obliged to act likewise.

The chief thing will be to prevent women and girls leaving their own country before they have made quite sure of what awaits them on the other side, where they are hoping to make their fortune, but instead often fall into dire necessity or absolute distress.

HIGH OFFICIAL IN
BRITAIN GIVES UP
LUCRATIVE PENSION

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Lord Strathclyde has astonished the official world by voluntarily relinquishing the pension of £3750 a year that was granted him seven years ago when he retired from the office of Lord Advocate for Scotland, where he was getting £5000 a year.

He declares his reason for giving up the pension is that he is unable to take part in the judicial work of the House of Lords. Such an exhibit of public spirit is rare indeed.

The British Government makes generous provision for the future welfare of its best-paid office holders when they join the ranks of those who have retired. The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of £5000 a year; he may retire whenever he wants to and enjoy a life pension of £4000 a year. The Lord Chancellor who fills a role in the House of Lords analogous to the Speaker of the House of Commons receives a salary of £10,000 and a retired pay of £5000.

The next two to three months at the

outside. This is particularly the case in the Mark. The Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Strathclyde, is away as Governor-General of Victoria, a post that degree is now without a working head. So, too, the resignation of Charles Aburrow, creates four vacancies in South Africa, for he was not only Provincial Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, but he was also Principal Prior of Knights Templar, and Grand Inspector-General of Scottish Rite.

New Mark Lodges

An unusual number, for the time of year, of warrants for new Mark Lodges have been warranted—no fewer than nine new units are to be added to the register. These lodges will meet at Queensland (Australia), Folkestone, Knarborough, Bombay, Norwich, Herne Bay, Enfield, Somerset West (South Africa), and Liverpool.

A report which has just been made on the proceedings of overseas grand lodges, particularly America and Australia, says that they make interesting reading, and should give the Grand Lodge of England reason to rejoice that it is the parent of such fair children. None could more carefully guard the portals of the noble institution than they; nor could any be more earnest and sincere in the propagation of not only of Masonic tenets, but also of Masonic duty.

There is a tendency to make the English lodges degree mills and centers for charitable relief. England's masonic children have been mindful of this danger and have appointed inspectors of workings and official lecturers to every district, so that during each year every lodge receives an official visit, when lodge procedure is criticized and neither praise nor blame is withheld, and thus it is that each year a distinct advance is registered. It is suggested that this may well be an instance where the parent might profit from the example and experience of the children. Lectures need not necessarily be given in open lodge but would often come as a welcome change from some of the stereotyped, even wearisome speeches.

DUBLIN BUILDERS'
PAY MAY BE CUTEmployers Would Make Wages
Conform to Scale in London

DUBLIN, Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Dublin Building Trades Employers Association has decided to reduce wages to the English level, though the workers assert that the cost of living has not been reduced, and that therefore their wages should not be cut, and a strike may result.

Mr. Thompson, of J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., builders and contractors, of Dublin and Belfast, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said he had just come from a conference in a government office, held by Mr. Hogan, Assistant Minister of Labor, and attended by representatives of the employers' association and certain Labor leaders. A strike has been delayed for a week, at least, with the possibility that it may be avoided altogether.

Mr. Thompson explained that wages in Dublin had risen 20 per cent higher than in London, and that as Dublin wages in pre-war days always were about 10 per cent higher than in England, this meant that wages now were approximately 30 per cent more than the London rate. He considered, judging from food prices quoted a few days ago by the Board of Trade for the Provisional Government, that the cost of living was not correspondingly high in Dublin. Another point, he added, should be borne in mind, namely, that traveling to and from work in London usually entailed a much greater expense, owing to longer distances. As to the prospects, Mr. Thompson thought the workers might consent to a compromise, as, while at first they would not even meet their employers, they had now accepted an invitation to discuss terms and had hinted at the possibility of their accepting a slight reduction.

Mr. Thompson said the employers, on the whole, did not want a strike, as it would mean adding large numbers to the already overcrowded ranks of the unemployed, and might mean re-enforcements for the irregulars, although, he said, a few employers were anxious for a fight to a finish.

Mr. Thompson said he did not know exactly how Labor felt with regard to the Free State and the irregulars. It was, however, hard to ascertain what the men really were thinking, he added, as sitting on the fence was a common habit, so a victory on the part of the irregulars might swing the balance to their side, or vice versa.

He said the Government had a big

problem on its hands, but he felt confident it eventually would pull things through. The loss of Mr. Griffith and of Mr. Collins he considered most serious. The former, especially, would be missed greatly because of his political sagacity, though the latter might appear to be a more popular figure, he declared. One of the most difficult factors to be eliminated, he believed, was a dangerous sympathy that was commonly felt for the Republicans, and the inherent tendency to be always "agin the Government."

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European Plan

\$15.00 to \$40.00

per day

Particularly desirable

for ladies

of population of the country and not

far from its geographical center, has quite naturally become the great convention center. The importance of this fact is better realized when it is considered that the United States is the most thoroughly "organized" country of the world, having societies, associations, and organizations of every description, fraternal, social, educational, religious, professional, political, sporting, economic, and civic, touching every phase of human life. Each of these holds some sort of convention, exposition, tournament, conference, or reunion at regular periods, frequently in Chicago. From the Concentrated Order of the Ho-Ho, a fraternal organization of lumbermen, to better-known and better-understood orders, they extend, and few exist who have not on occasions made Chicago their rendezvous. These organizations have found that from 20 to 150 per cent more people attend their meetings when they are held in Chicago; and yet the average citizen of the place, unless he chances to run upon them in a hotel or hall, rarely knows that a convention is being held in his city.

EGYPTIAN MINORITIES

WANT SAFEGUARDS

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 21.—There are

two important questions uppermost in Egyptian politics at the present time, the representation of minorities in Parliament and the future of the Sudan.

The new constitution makes no provision for the former, and vigorous protests are being heard from the Copts, the largest Egyptian religious minority; the Syrians, and the Jews, who all demand full guarantees and the right to be represented in the Government.

No less acute is the question of the Sudan. This came first to the fore when the commission framing the constitution included the Sudan within the boundaries of Egypt and gave the title of King of Egypt and of the Sudan.

The British attitude has not been made clear. British silence has led to Egyptian deductions, which are that England ultimately contemplates declaring the Sudan a Sultanate separated from Egypt; appointing one of the sons of the Mahdi to rule it, and placing it under British protection.

SULPHITE PULP HIGHER
MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Manufacturers of sulphite pulp in Canada have just advanced prices \$10 a ton. They are now quoting high grade at \$100 to \$105 1/2 c. b. pulp mill.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Moscow's Small State
Theater and Director,
Prince Sumbatoff

New York, Sept. 15

Special Correspondence

AFTER nearly four years of intellectual and aesthetic blockade of Russia—a blockade even more rigorous than the physical—the story of what has happened in the theaters of Moscow and Petrograd since the first winter after the Revolution, when I made an exhaustive survey, is beginning to sift through in the restored mails and on the lips of those random travelers to American shores who come direct from intimate contact with the situation.

The general trend of the theater during those four years—from complete state subsidy and operation and control and attempts to develop a proletarian drama to the return to private management and the old repertoire—has been told in some of the magazines. But the intimate, personal story of what has happened to individual institutions of first order and importance has been extremely difficult to obtain. Something has been learned of the progress of the Moscow Art Theater and the Moscow Kamerny Theater as a result of the desire of these two companies to come to America. The chronicle of the more obscure but traditionally significant Small State Theater of Moscow has had to await the arrival in New York of a practical worker in the theater who has kept in close contact with all of the events of these obscure seasons.

Report by Archangelsky

That man is Alexei Archangelsky, composer of the impish "Katinka," one of the best-known numbers in Balieff's Chauve-Souris, at the Century Roof Theater, New York. Since 1912 Mr. Archangelsky has been musical adviser to the founder and proprietor of this Bat Theater of Moscow, Balieff, Archangelsky has recently rejoined his life-long friend in New York, as a result of long and patient efforts on the part of Morris Gest to extricate him from the Soviet cordon, and the outcome of his unbroken presence in Moscow the last year, during which he was in full charge of Balieff's home theater, has provided him with a fund of first-hand information such as only a dramatic critic or a practical worker in the theater could be expected to command.

As preface to Archangelsky's report on the present and the immediate past of the Moscow Small State Theater, let us look briefly into its more distant past and grasp the significance of this stage in the whole pattern of the modern Russian theater.

Through the Small State Theater, flanking the Theater Square in Moscow as the Great State Theater, home of opera and ballet, faces it, the roots of the modern Russian theater reach deep into the past—all the way, in fact, back to Pushkin and Gogol, to Griboyedov and Ostrovsky among the playwrights and to Motchailoff, Shchepkin and Shumsky among the actors of the nineteenth century in its earlier and middle decades. While the theaters of the rest of Europe were given over for the most part to florid oratory and rhetoric, the Russian theater, largely through the leadership of this playhouse, came to close grips with life and built itself securely into the daily existence of the people.

A Strong Tradition

The traditional golden age of the Small State Theater, as of the entire Russian stage, came in the middle of the century when Ostrovsky was the reigning playwright under the enlightened reign of Alexander II. With the passing of Ostrovsky and the elder leaders of the company who had interpreted him, the theater fell on evil days, wasting its time on trivial imitations of French drama. But in the final years of the old century, with the emergence to power of the younger players trained in the golden age, its fortunes waxed once more, with Shakespeare and Molière and Schiller living with the continuing Ostrovsky.

It was this younger group that produced from its numbers Prince Alexander Ivanovitch Sumbatoff. For years as young and growing actor and playwright he had been known under his stage name of Youzhin. Fifteen years ago he was called to the post of leadership, and the Small State Theater as it knew it in 1915 and as it is today has been his creation. Accepting the challenge of the Moscow Art Theater, which is soon likely to issue challenge to America under the intrepid leadership of Morris Gest, Sumbatoff cleared from the stage of his theater all extraneous details and simplified and made more thorough all its productions. Unable to rival the younger institution in the interpretation of modern plays, he rested content with keeping alive the glories of the classical repertoire. And the flavor of other days inherent in the playhouse itself gave that purpose the greater point.

Sumbatoff's Repertoire

Prince of Georgia in the Caucasus and of sturdy stock, Sumbatoff often played at the head of his company while I was in Moscow. One of his popular roles was that of Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." Another was that of Bolingbroke in Shakespeare's "Le Verre d'Eau." Still another, in which he is pictured here, was that of Fomusoff, the typical Moscow official of a century ago, in Griboyedov's "Gore ot Uma," a role in which I thought him a dangerous rival even of the great Stanislavsky.

Chief in his company at that time were the veteran Pravidin, with whom he alternated as Shylock and who was most amusingly at home in the roles of the old men in Ostrovsky's plays; Sadvovskaya, a beloved actress of a family corresponding to the American Drews and Booths and Barrymores; Yermolova, grande dame of the Russian stage; Lyeshkovskaya, an actress of Sumbatoff's own period; Gzovskaya, a young actress of marked ability, won over from the Art Theater; and many others.

And now for the picture of this



Above—Scene in Act Two of Tolstoy's "The Fruits of Enlightenment" as Performed at the Small State Theater, Moscow.
Below—Prince Alexander Ivanovitch Sumbatoff (Youzhin), Director of the Moscow Small State Theater, as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

same theater today, the chronicle of what has happened since 1915, on the authority of Archangelsky.

A Co-operative Theater

Unlike the newer theaters of futurist and cubist motives and methods, the Small State Theater soon found itself out of the current of contemporary thought and sympathy. Several clashes with the Soviet authorities, just as in the case of the Moscow Art Theater, seemed for a time to bode ill for its traditional policy. To that policy, however, it has clung, winning immunity from interference by proving that even in civilization in the process of remaking there is some demand, however small, for its dramatic works.

One advantage saved and consolidated from the first hopeful year of the Revolution is the co-operative organization which in 1917 replaced the imperial jurisdiction over the affairs of the company. A model of mutual responsibility and opportunity, this constitution has survived and proved its merit.

Another survival is the repertoire. Ostrovsky at his best may still be seen on its stage—"Grozna," or "The Whirlwind," "Voynoda," or "A Dream on the Volga"; and "Bespridantisa," or "The Girl Without a Dowry." Soviet influence may be seen in the recent production of "Oliver Cromwell" by A. V. Lunacharsky, Bolshevik Kommissar of Education, in charge of the theaters as well as of the schools. But Shakespeare, too, has been saved from the past in the form of "Richard III," produced by Santin and acted by Sumbatoff himself, and also "The Tempest."

Still another survival is the school of the theater, which has not only persisted as a training ground for young players for the parent stage, but, after the example of the Moscow Art Theater, has opened its own Studio Theater to the public in a portion of the building formerly used by the Imperial Ballet School. Here, short plays and single acts from long plays are given at intervals under the management of Mme. Smirnova and the personal supervision of Sumbatoff. Against these advantages held in some respects even developed in the face of distressing difficulties, must be placed the losses which the company has sustained. Two of the leaders, Mme. Sadvovskaya in 1919 and Ossip Pravidin, passed away a year ago. The handsome and gifted Mlle. Gzovskaya

Ethel Barrymore in "Rose Bernd"

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 23

Special Correspondence

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents Ethel Barrymore in "Rose Bernd" by Gerhart Hauptmann, as adapted by Ludwig Lewisohn. Staged by Robert Edmond Jones. Settings by Arthur Hopkins, Shubert Theater, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 21. The cast:

Rose Bernd.....Miss Barrymore
Christopher Flamm.....Dudley Digges
Arthur Streckmann.....McKay Morris
Martha Bernd.....Anna Zwillonoff
Bernd, Rose's father.....William B. Mack
August Kiel.....Charles Francis
Mrs. Flamm.....Doris Rankin
Hahn.....Edmund Bowen
Theresa.....Virginia Langton
Frieda.....Irene Chirley
Helmzel.....Gregory Robbins
Kleinert.....Edward Le Hay
Golsch.....Wilson Day
Mrs. Golsch.....Anita Rotho
A constable.....John Burkell

Gerhart Hauptmann's "Rose Bernd" first appeared in 1903, and we have waited until 1932 before seeing this somber tragedy played in English. It took the courage of Arthur Hopkins and Miss Ethel Barrymore finally to face an audience with the involved story of the south German peasant girl Rose. Her courage is, possibly, to be commended; nevertheless, the play itself serves more to remind us that a great deal of water has flowed under the bridge since the year 1903. "H'm," one reflects, "is this a link in the development toward a new drama that Ibsen's influence brought about? Is this the sort of thing we hailed as a great step forward in 1903?" The answer to these questions is in each case "yes"—but today? Somehow we seem to have gone a long way beyond this "step forward." "Rose Bernd" comes near to being dull.

It has, of course, some great moments, for Hauptmann was a genius and no poetic genius will entirely fail at an artistic task even when he has chosen to work in bald

has been in Berlin for the last year in motion pictures, while Maximoff, another member of the younger group, acts in Petrograd today. The company, however, still boasts Sumbatoff himself, Mme. Lyeshkovskaya and most fortunately and remarkably the great dowager of the contemporary Russian theater, Mme. Yermolova. The Soviet Government joined in celebrating three years ago the golden anniversary of her first appearance on the stage.

And a Slide Show

Probably the most humiliating feature of the theater's situation today is its lack of sufficient funds to foot its bills since the playhouses were restored to private management last fall and particularly the makeshifts which it has had to adopt to counterbalance the deficit. Rumors have come in recent months of midnight cabarets and slideshows as one method by which the theaters of Moscow obtain funds to continue their work. According to Mr. Archangelsky, even the staid and dignified Small State Theater has been compelled to resort to this extremity. And so after the final curtain of one of the tragedies of Ostrovsky or Shakespeare, the company, with Prince Sumbatoff at its head, adjourns to a midnight cabaret to make enough money at lotteries, dancing and clowning to permit it to appear in Ostrovsky or Shakespeare the following night.

The spectacle of artists, even tragedians, having their relaxation at the close of their work is perfectly natural. But for such artists as these to have to stoop to catch-penny devices to subsidize is more tragic than the plays on their stage.

Still, as Mr. Archangelsky says, Sumbatoff is the life of these after-theater slideshows. He believes in making a virtue of necessity. And his hearty good nature may even make them something more than they would be with us. He has refused several tempting offers to return to his native Caucasus and take charge of theaters there, preferring to fight out the struggle in Moscow. One of the reasons may be because he has recently been placed at the head of an association of 13 of the little or neighborhood theaters which have sprung up in the capital since the revolution—the first indication of what the Russian theater will be as a result of the revolution.

OLIVER M. SATLER.



for she, too, is a great enough artist not to fail at a task she has set herself. The character of Rose, however, is not well suited to her. The simple, naive, but inwardly tempestuous peasant girl is out of her sphere. Miss Barrymore has too much intellect and refinement for the part, save when the dramatist offers her his few great moments. The first of these is the revelation, in the first act, of her love for Christopher Flamm, and the bewilderment at the experience which this love brings; another is in the really great scene with Mrs. Flamm, a character, by the way, that was beautifully played by Miss Doris Rankin; and the last is when Rose turns like an infuriated tiger upon her persecutor, Arthur Streckmann. Dramatically, again, one wonders how a woman with this tiger-like anger in her could sink once more into so passive a victim of circumstances. Hauptmann again must bear the blame. Had the play been dramatic throughout, Miss Barrymore would have been a superb Rose. It is when the play halts and wanders into monotonous dialogue that Miss Barrymore, through no fault of her own, was handicapped by her rôle.

Dudley Digges as Christopher Flamm, while lifelike, did not get over the sympathy for the character which the author intended the audience to feel. McKay Morris gave a splendid interpretation of the reckless Arthur Streckmann. Charles Francis, as Rose's betrothed lover, August Kiel,

also seemed too unsympathetic, although the character is one difficult to play otherwise. There are many thankless rôles in "Rose Bernd," taken as a whole, however, the fault lay not in actors or production. Miss Rankin's work, for example, deserved a better play. Nor, in the final words, must Robert E. Jones' simple and perfectly suited scenery be overlooked. Everything seems to have been done with the play that could be done—but, after all, "Rose Bernd" is not interesting today. J. R. C.

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AND ORIGINAL CAST DIRECT FROM 205
TIMES AT ELGIN THEATRE, NEW YORK

CORT
Evenings (except Saturdays)
5:00 to 8:30
Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays
John Golden Producer of "Lightnin'" Presents

THANK--U
A NEW COMEDY--ALL LAUGHES
Original cast--staged by Winchell Smith
A. L. ERLANGER and HARRY J. POWERS
ILLINOIS THEATRE
WED.-SAT. MATS. 5:00 to 8:30; No Higher
ED WYNN
NEW LAUGHING MUSICAL RIOT
Watch for my engagement later in Boston and Philadelphia.

also seemed too unsympathetic, although the character is one difficult to play otherwise. There are many thankless rôles in "Rose Bernd," taken as a whole, however, the fault lay not in actors or production. Miss Rankin's work, for example, deserved a better play. Nor, in the final words, must Robert E. Jones' simple and perfectly suited scenery be overlooked. Everything seems to have been done with the play that could be done—but, after all, "Rose Bernd" is not interesting today. J. R. C.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

"An Entertainment Unsurpassed"
TREMONT TEMPLE
"With Eustace
in Africa, Through
Jungle Wilds"

A film which ranks high in the wonder of its animal photography, the thrills of a Hunter's life, and the wealth of its lessons to those who would know more of the almost unexplored jungle and its wild inhabitants.

Photographed by
Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Eustace
The famous African Explorers
who are now visiting Boston.

A Lecturer will explain the films and Mr. and Mrs. Eustace will appear personally at each performance.

Afternoons at 2:15 Evenings at 8:15

TREMONT TEMPLE
All This Week

HOLLIS
Eves. at 8:10. Mat.
Wed. & Sat. at 2:10
Pop. Matinee Wed. Best Seats \$2.

SAM. H. HARRIS will present
FRANCINE LARRIMORE
IN RACHEL CROTHER'S GREAT COMEDY
"NICE PEOPLE"

BE KEITH'S
Week of Sept. 23 at 2 and 8. Tel. Beach 1734
SOPHIE TUCKER
Tom Patricola--Wm. & Joe Mandell
Lois Bennett, Dotson, Yost & Gladys, The Wager
BERT & Wheeler--Owen McGivney

Mannheim National
Theater Finances

MANNHEIM, Germany, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Mannheim National Theater, one of the oldest and most renowned theaters in Germany, celebrated especially for the fact that Schiller's play "The Robbers" was acted there for the first time in 1782, may have to be closed for want of funds. The theater at one time was subsidized by the Crown and later on was taken over by the Community of Mannheim. True to its brilliant tradition it always had first-rate artists for opera and drama. Arthur Bodansky, now at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, and Wilhelm Furtwaengler, successor to Arthur Nikisch in Berlin and Leipzig, being among the recent conductors. Nearly all great German singers used to pass a few years at Mannheim which was looked upon as a stepping-stone to fame.

Of late the depreciation of the mark has brought matters to a climax. The Town Council will either have to raise its subsidy from 7,000,000 marks to 48,000,000 marks, or it will have to raise the prices for the seats according to the depreciation of money. The latter way has been chosen by the State Opera House of Dresden—the former Royal Opera—where the stalls and dress-circle seats cost about 1000 marks for foreigners and about a third of that price for Germans. Visitors have to prove their German nationality by showing their passports to the ticket collector.

In spite of high prices the Dresden

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

SHUBERT
Plymouth
Eves. at 8:15. Pop. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 5:15
"The Wonder Show of the Universe!"

THURSTON
The Great Magician
See Thurston's Cabinet Performances
Bring the Children to the Matinees
Thurs. & Sat. 5:00 to 8:30. Eves. 8:00 to 10:30

THE BAT
WILBUR THEATRE
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
Pop. "Bat" Mat. TOMORROW
5:00 to 8:00
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY

MAJESTIC
Eves. at 8
Shubert All Star Vaudeville.

JOB. M. GAITHER's Harlequinade of Varieties
GIMME A THRILL
AND GARDINER TRIO, Gene Barnes & Co.
Herbert & Baggett, Sorel & Gluck, Tip Top
Four, Hyron & Langdon, Nalson & De Fave,
Peggy Slope, with her Cuddles, Charley Chase.

Shubert--Boston Opera House
Mezzos, Lees & J. J. Shubert, Props. & Mgrs.
Seats Also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices

MAINTELL and GENEVIEVE HANFORD
In Shakespearean and Classic Plays
Wed. mat. As You Like It; Wed. eve., Julius Caesar; Thurs. eve., King Lear; Fri. eve., Macbeth; Sat. mat. Merchant of Venice; Sat. eve., Julius Caesar. NEXT WEEK: Mon. eve., King Lear; Tues. eve., Merchant of Venice; Wed. mat. As You Like It; Wed. eve., Hamlet; Thurs. eve., Richard III; Fri. eve., Macbeth; Sat. mat. Merchant of Venice; Sat. night, Richard III. Prices, Eves. & Sat. Mat. 50c, \$1, \$1.50 & \$2. Wed. Mat. 50c to \$1.50.

Shubert--Boston Opera House
Mezzos, Lees & J. J. Shubert, Props. & Mgrs.
Seats Also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices

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SHUBERT
Julia Sanderson in
TANGIERINE
FRANK CRUVIT
Next Seats \$2.50. 5:15 Wed. Mat.

ST. JAMES
Eves. 8:15
Mats. 5:15
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
The BOOMERANG
IT'S BELASCO WEEK
Have You Been to the ST. JAMES?

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Opera House is generally crowded. In the stalls and boxes, however, hardly a word of German will be heard, as the Germans can no longer afford to spend so much money on the theater. They fill the upper circles only, and if the prices rise again, they will hardly be able to do this any more.

At Mannheim it will not be possible to make the foreigners pay for the upkeep of the theater, for the simple reason that there are hardly any. Nevertheless the Town Council has just come to the decision to raise the prices of seats by 140 per cent. It is hoped that by this measure it will be possible to diminish the town subsidy to about 24,000,000 marks a year.

But it is not likely that the Mannheim public will be able and willing to pay the new prices, and in consequence either the subsidy will have to be raised again or the theater will have to be closed. This would mean a great loss, not to Mannheim only but to music lovers everywhere, as the opera of the whole world would lose one of its best training schools.

Victor Schertzinger, whose new musical comedy "Be Careful, Dearie," recently completed its opening run in Los Angeles, is not to desert motion pictures as director, as this week he signed a contract to direct Katharine MacDonald's new picture "The Scarlet Lily," an imaginative tale from the pen of Fred Sittenham and adapted for the screen by Lois Zellner. Schertzinger directed Miss MacDonald's latest picture, "The Lonely Road."

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

VANDERBILT, 450 St. Ave. 450
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of collection of life as "Daddy Charlie" or "Doll's House," and oh, how beautifully it is being acted!—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"
BY GEORGE KELLY

F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GERT Present
Balieff's CHAUVE-SOURIS
From MOSCOW—Direct from LONDON—PARIS
NOW AT

Century Roof Theatre
434 St. & C. St. W.
Entrance on 434 St. Phone Columbus 6666
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Tuesday and Saturday

SAM HARRIS
Thurs. & Sat. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
"LAUGHING PLANTAIN"—TELEGRAM
Sam H. Harris Presents "Laughing Plantain"

"IT'S A BOY"
By WILLIAM ANTHONY MCGIVNEY
(The "Cynical Lion")

CORT
West 48th St. Eves. at 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
WALLACE and MARY
EDDINGER and NASH
Present "CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"

GEORGE COHAN THEATRE, 129 W. 4th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The best play James Forbes has written. As Anne Eliza Lawrence, it is the finest of American actresses."—The Christian Science Monitor.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN

With Margaret Lawrence

BELMONT THEATRE, West 41st St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday.
★ THE BIG HIT! KEMPEY

with GRANT MITCHELL and the HUGGINS
THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
GARIBOLDI THEATRE
65 West 50th St. Matinee Thurs. and Sat.

HE WHO GETS SLAPPED
LAST WEEK

49th St. Thurs. & Fri. Eves. 8:30.
Super Mystery Play!
WHISPERING WIRES
"Whispering Wires" is a far better play than "The Bat" structurally. It is the mystery play this reviewer has ever seen. —Frank Lee Short, Christian Science Monitor.

BLOSSOM TIME
2D YEAR, ORIGINAL CAST

Ambassador Thurs. & Fri. 8:30. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
SELWYN THEATRE, W. 43 St.
BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR in

"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Robert Goodman
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 3:30

Music Box WEST 64th STREET
Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15
LAST SIX TIMES
"Best musical show ever made in America!"
—N. Y. Globe. IRVING BERLIN'S

"MUSIC BOX REVUE"
AT NATIONAL THEATRE
41st St. W. of B'WAY
Bry. 1564. Eves. 8:30
MATS. SAT. and WED.

KLAW Th. & Fri. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MACDONALD WATSON
"The Funniest Comedian in Town," is his Comedy of Scottish Characters.

HUNKY DORY "Optimism."
—N. Y. Times.

BETTER TIMES
AT HIPPODROME
DAILY MATINEES 2:45-5:00 P.M.

SHUBERT 44th St. W. of B'WAY. Eves. 8:30
Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Greenwich Village Follies
Fourth Annual Production

FRAZER WEST 42D ST. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"You will enjoy this farce."—Alan Dale.
WILLIAM COURTNEY in
"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. G. Blythe

REPUBLIC W. 43d St. Eves. at 8:30.
Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"ANNE NICHOLS" LAUGHING SUGGERS
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

THE HOME FORUM

Further Excavations in Rome

ARCHAEOLOGISTS can still show us streets of closely built houses and tell us of marvelous worlds under them, in which we may even discover the statue of Augustus carved in amber, or that of King Nicomedes of Bithynia in ivory. One of these archaeologists led me through the door of a small baker's shop which faces the Forum of Trajan; together we passed a counter laden with bread and then found ourselves in a cellar where sacks were stored. Here a lantern was hung on a beam, and under it a boy sat doing sums. We crept through yet another cellar and found ourselves by an iron gate that had to be unlocked before we could get to a courtyard, all in shadow, from which we looked on to a sun-flecked garden. In the courtyard were broken pieces of enormous gray pillars; these, our guide said, were of oriental granite.

The garden was enclosed by high houses, all of which had for their foundation one of the semi-circular wings of the Forum of Trajan. We walked under arches and found, in one place the remains of a wide staircase, in others half filled up passages and rooms, a few now used as places for chickens. The garden was over-run by beans dried by the sun, but through them grew amarillis, blue hyacinths, and red carnations. Before the eighteenth century this place must have been open to the street, as in an old book of that time, there is a print showing these arches in the street, and with no houses built above them.

I was then led out again and we walked from a narrow street into a smithy where the smith and his men were standing by a furnace. They worked in the Taberna of Trajan's Forum. If I had been told that they had always been there, I should have believed it, for they were as much a part of the place as the strong walls of their fortress-like workshop.

From there we climbed up a steep road and stopped in front of a door which my guide opened with a large key. We found ourselves in a dark and vaulted passage from which broad steps led upward. At the top we came to the garden of a torn apart building. Here all was bare and deserted, water dripped from a broken pipe on to the stone pavement. We walked through many rooms, hunting for the entrance to the Tower of the Milizie. This tower was formerly part of the building and no one could enter to see the wonderful view of Rome from the top of it; but now the place is to be pulled down, and the tower isolated, so that, as before, it can astonish and please the visitors to Rome. Strangely enough history is silent about the date of the building of the tower; it may have been built at the beginning of

1200, or even a little earlier. From immemorial time, however, there had been another tower on the Quirinal Hill about which a legend had sprung up, that from there Nero had watched his burning town. This tower fell into ruin about the time that the tower of the Milizie was built and the people, not willing to renounce this legend, transferred the story to the disappearance of the first tower to the one which had risen up close to it.

Before we found the entrance to the tower we came into another courtyard in which a fountain still played, and where were a few bushes of box and an orange tree. Here, demolishing had already begun, bricks were thrown on to the paths—it was even more desolate than the first garden. At last we found the door leading to the staircase and looked up at the well-like space above us, which we started to climb by wooden stairs fixed to the sides of the walls.

When we reached the flat roof of the tower we saw Rome below us, set in the green of the surrounding Campagna, and Rome itself studded with countless gardens, and terraces where flowers grow.

Our guide then laid a map of ancient Rome on the parapet facing the Monument of Victor Emmanuel; he pointed out the labyrinth of narrow streets and houses that lay between it and us and showed us the buildings whose foundations are the ruins of the Imperial Fora. Looking down into the first garden we had entered, we saw clearly the circle that marked the splendid apse.

Echoes of the Polar Night

Who shall describe the beauty and the glory of a calm, moonlit day in the depths of the Polar night? Its serenity is such as uncommunicable as are the fleeting glories of Aurora. I never fully realized the wonder of it until once, when the moon was full, urged by the rarity of a windless day and the exhilarating influence of 70 degrees of frost, I walked rapidly over the frozen sea until I was well beyond the precipice of ice that towers two hundred feet skywards at the end of the Barne Glacier. Then I paused, for the prospect that opened out was of arresting grandeur. The face of the great rampart on my right had, until then, been in the shadow; but on rounding the snout of the glacier, the northern way was softly illumined by the moon, whose beams gleamed brightly on innumerable polished facets in the cliff, and coronated by a myriad crystals at my feet. Her radiance shed for miles along the coast, and I could see that the glacier swept northward in a mighty curve toward Cape Barne, at the point of which promontory a great black column of lava stood like a sentinel in the night.

But it was not so much the austere beauty of the scene that so dominated me, as its utter desolation, and its intense and wholly indescribable loneliness. I stood awhile beneath the shivering stars, with every sense alert, striving to detect some sound; but the stillness about me was profound. Concentrated the factuality as I might, I could hear nothing but the beating of my heart.

I knew then what Service meant when he wrote:

"Were you ever out in the Great Alone, when the moon was awful clear, And the icy mountains hemmed you in with a silence you most could hear?"

An eerie feeling crept over me in the silence: a feeling of exhilaration and awe, as I thought of my remoteness from that great pulsating throng of life so many thousands of miles away. The desire to break the magic spell was irresistible, so I shouted a loud "Coo-ee!" To my astonishment the precipice immediately responded, and shouted back "Coo-ee!" It was thus I discovered one of the most echoes I have heard in any land, have listened to some of the most famous echoes of the Alps, mocking the yodelers and the Alphorns; but I have heard none so wondrously clear and ringing as the voice of this Antarctic glacier. I sang to it, and it sang to me, and the sentences were short enough to be reproduced them perfectly; but longer phrases sent it all a-chattering with a babel of voices that became pandemonium.

So it was here where dwell the spirits of the Great White South! I found they lurked elsewhere, too, along the glacier wall, and now that I had by chance discovered their hiding place, I often went out to exchange a few words with them.—Herbert G. Ponting, "The Great White South."



A Southern Live Oak, From the Etching by Alfred Hutton

WHO, having once beheld it, will ever forget his first glimpse of that "majestic being of nature's handiwork," the live-oak tree of the South? Probably none other of our American trees present greater contrasts of hoary age, massive grandeur, broad and accessible hospitality combined with fairy-like delicacy which is shown by this great tree of the South.

Its huge arms yearning and stretching out for a distance of forty or fifty feet in every direction, fill the beholder with awe. These great branches might suggest overpowering weight, were it not that gnarled and heavy roots extend for several feet along the ground, making wonderful hiding places for little children and giving to the visitor the assurance that they have in themselves the requisite amount of strength and power to uphold the great weight of the branches. From the dark limbs of the live-oak hang long and graceful streamers and festoons of Spanish moss, swaying lightly in the breeze, varying in tone from soft black in the deep shadows to tender grey and warm gold when touched by the late afternoon sun.

In his etching of the single tree in silhouette, Mr. Hutton has presented in a most artistic manner, a noble and majestic live-oak bearing its airy and ethereal burden of Spanish moss.

A Texas Calendar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
In Texas—
Proud, violet-bordered January thrills
Small February dressed in daffodils,
March blushes pink in peach and apple blooms,
Shy April smiles and nods her lilac plumes.
Bluebonnets hide the laughing eyes of May,
And rose-embroidered June tiptoes away
Ere daisy-clad July must lean her head
On August's breast where waterlilies spread.
In gown of goldenrod September flirts,
Gay zinnias riot on October's skirts.
Chrysanthemums adorn November's toque,
And poinsettias deck December's cloak—
Hazel Harper Harris.

The Coming of Italian Architecture

How gently, for instance, how pleasantly the wave of Italian architecture broke on these grassy shores! The classic line which is tragic in its simple veracity and flinty had already been submerged in attempts to vary it; in England, as in France, the Gothic habit of letting each part of a building have its own roof and its own symmetry at once introduced the picturesque into the most "classical" designs. The Italian scale, too, was at once reduced, and the Italian rhetoric in stone, the baroque and the spectacular, was obliterated. How pleasantly the Palladian forms were fitted to their English setting; how the windows were widened and subdivided, the show pediments forgotten, the wreathed urns shaved into modest globes, the pilasters sensibly broadened into panels, and the classical detail applied to the native Gothic framework, with its gables, chimneys, and high roofs; whence the delightful brood of Jacobean and Queen Anne houses; and in the next generation the so genteel, so judicious Georgian mansion, with its ruddy brick, its broad windows, and its delicate mouldings and accessories of stone. The tragic and the comic were spitted away together, and only the domestic remained.—George Santayana, in "Soliloquies in England."

Spontaneity

The bad poems are spun out of the writers' heads. But let a man let three white ducks waddle across the village green in the sunshine, and unselfishly delight in the sight, and express his delight in the first words that come, and it will not be a bad poem, very likely a triumphantly good one. The great mark of bad poetry is effort. The bad poets strive and cry, they toil and spin, they take thought. Good poetry comes without observation.—R. L. Gales.

Force Spirituelle

Ecrit pour The Christian Science Monitor

Il y a probablement peu de personnes qui n'ont, par moments, aspiré à posséder un sens de force qui ne connaît aucun épuisement, une endurance capable d'accomplir les plus grandes tâches, la capacité de travailler un plus grand nombre d'heures sans épuisement. Cependant, l'apparente régularité avec laquelle l'épuisement semble s'alterner du travail, et la soumission presque universelle à la prépondérance de l'inaction, l'inaction doit succéder à l'action, la paresse mentale à l'énergie mentale, montrent la fixité de la croyance humaine qui voudrait, soit que la force réside entièrement dans la matière, ou que, tout au moins, nos états d'esprit dépendent grandement des conditions corporelles.

A son grand déclin, le monde, en général, n'a pas rapporté la lassitude et l'incapacité aux états moraux, tels que la répugnance à rendre service, l'orgueil, le ressentiment, la propreté commémorative, l'envie, la crainte, le chagrin, le manque d'intérêt, et il n'a pas vu que ces états erronés de la pensée sont toujours débilitants et tendent à diminuer nos forces; le sort que même les tâches faciles paraissent être de pesants fardeaux. Par contre, une pensée énergique, une joie subite, a souvent été le moyen de faire avec goût et avec vigueur ce qui, dans d'autres conditions mentales, eût semblé désagréable et accablant. Des exemples remarquables de services héroïques, rendus dans des moments de détresse générale, ont montré qu'un noble dessein est un réservoir de force; cependant, le monde a habituellement expliqué ces cas d'endurance extraordinaire comme étant des abrogations de loi, tandis qu'il aurait dû en tirer cette leçon, que l'amour détaché du moi a, en tout temps, le pouvoir de subjuguer le corps. Mrs. Eddy a déduit de pareils exemples de force ou de lassitude, par rapport aux différents états de pensée, la seule conclusion logique possible; et à la page 377 de "Science and Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures" elle fait mention du fait que, "Selon les différents états d'esprit, le corps devient subitement faible ou d'une force anormale, ce qui montre que c'est l'entendement mortel qui produit force ou faiblesse."

Si, donc, le prétendu entendement mortel semble amener le corps à des résultats de force ou de faiblesse suivant les divers états mentaux, il est de toute importance que les hommes apprennent à contrôler leur pensée, pour entretenir en tous temps des pensées spirituellement justes, et pour concevoir la permanence de la force en tant que qualité de l'Entendement divin, non en tant que condition de la matière. La Science Chrétienne montre que, puisque Dieu est l'Entendement divin infini et que l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu, l'Entendement divin est la seule source utilisable de force, sur laquelle les hommes peuvent invariablement compter. Parlant de l'inséparabilité entre l'Entendement divin et sa qualité, la force, Mrs. Eddy dit à la page 514 de Science and Santé: "L'Entendement, joyeux dans sa force, demeure dans le royaume de l'Entendement."

Ces vérités concernant l'homme spirituel et la force spirituelle ne sont pas simplement une belle théorie; elles sont pour l'humanité d'une immense valeur pratique, parce que, dans la mesure où elles sont comprises et appliquées, elles ont une influence directe sur l'expérience que nous avons du travail et la joie dans la vie. Elles nous aident à nous débarrasser de la lassitude et de la faiblesse, et à nous donner une plus grande maîtrise de nous-mêmes. Elles nous aident à nous débarrasser de la lassitude et de la faiblesse, et à nous donner une plus grande maîtrise de nous-mêmes. Elles nous aident à nous débarrasser de la lassitude et de la faiblesse, et à nous donner une plus grande maîtrise de nous-mêmes.

Interpretation of Illusion

To many playgoers, even to hardened ones, the enjoyment of a play lies in the illusion created. To this realistic method of production that have now found half a century's favour—a favour still enduring, though undermined—largely contribute. They find a parallel in the facility of emotion, the habit of reading has provided a market. But this surrender to illusion, however allowable, is only the crudest form of enjoyment the theater provides. And it is the crudest sort of acting that contributes to it; the imitative, not the interpretative. When W. T. Stead, at the age of sixty something, went into a theater for the first time in his life as dramatic critic to the Review of Reviews one of his first remarks was that, if plays were to mean anything to him, no actor, having appeared before him in one part, must ever appear before him in another, or the illusion would be gone.

This was charmingly childish and most instructive as a reduction to absurdity of that particular demand upon the drama. But it is hardly more sensible to ask the actor (after this one fine and free outburst) to limit his art to impersonative attempts to deceive Mr. Stead and his fellow children. They must really seek some other standard of enjoyment. This is easy enough to find, though for its full attainment a little serious attention to the technique of the art is certainly needed. Over any familiar play, indeed, we admit this standard already; and far more readi-

Spiritual Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are probably few persons who have not at times longed to possess a sense of strength that knows no weariness, an endurance to perform greater tasks, a capacity to fill longer hours of service without exhaustion. The apparent regularity, however, with which exhaustion seems to follow labor, and the almost universal submission to the supposed law that inaction must follow action, that mental idleness must succeed mental energy, show the fixedness of the human belief either that strength exists wholly in matter, or that, at least, one's states of thinking are largely controlled by the conditions of the body.

The world has, to its own disadvantage, generally failed to correlate weariness and disability with such mental conditions as unwilling service, pride, resentment, self-pity, envy, fear, sorrow, lack of interest, and to see that these wrong states of thought are always debilitating and tend to decrease one's fund of strength; so that even slight tasks seem as heavy burdens. A buoyant thought, on the other hand, a sudden joy, has often enabled one to go with zest and freshness what, under other conditions of thinking, had seemed irksome and oppressive. Notable instances of heroic service, performed in times of general distress, have shown noble purpose to be a reservoir of strength; yet, the world has usually explained these instances of unusual endurance as abrogations of law, instead of learning from them the lesson that unselfed love has power to subjugate the body at all times. Mrs. Eddy drew from such instances of strength or weariness, under different states of thinking, the only logical conclusion; and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 377) she refers to the fact that "through different states of mind, the body becomes suddenly weak or abnormally strong, showing mortal mind to be the producer of strength or weakness."

If, then, so-called "mortal mind" seems to control the body to issues of strength or weakness according to various states of thinking, it becomes a matter of great importance to men to learn how to control their thinking, so that they may at all times entertain spiritually right thoughts, and realize the permanency of strength as a quality of divine Mind, not a condition of matter. Christian Science shows that, since God is infinite divine Mind, and since man is the likeness of God, divine Mind is the one available source of strength upon which men may invariably depend. In speaking of the inseparability of divine Mind and the quality of strength, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 514), "Mind, joyous in strength, dwells in the realm of Mind."

These truths concerning spiritual

ly over any opera, familiar or strange to us. Illusion in this last case can hardly be said to exist; we are thrown entirely upon interpretation for our enjoyment. Now it is not only because of the fuller meal of sensation it provides, its appeal to the eye and its multiplied appeal to the ear, that we go to an opera a dozen times and to a play but once. We have from the first applied a more fruitful method of enjoyment to it.

And we take to a performance of "Hamlet" no hunger for illusion. Many of us, no doubt, have sighed after that fatally lost chance of being one among the very first audiences that saw it. Not to have known what was coming! But we now go to see the interpretation of a play which is so familiar to us that many of us could play prompter if need were; and however much its poor interpretation may fail to stir us it is not for lack of illusion, or because of its familiarity, that we come away disappointed. We are not necessarily bored by the fifth hearing of a Beethoven Sonata. Indeed, the closer our familiarity the greater can be our enjoyment if our knowledge of Shakespeare's work is balanced by some appreciation of the technique of acting. For then we ask more of the actor; and, generally speaking, the more one appreciates the actor's art, the more one is able to ask. (In this instance we ask in the negative sense of refusing to do without) the more one gets. The simplest way to some understanding of the actor's art is through knowledge of the plays he performs.

Hence, the far more intelligent interest taken in acting in the days when the "classical" repertory was the basis of every actor's reputation. But one may also acquire a technical knowledge which will let us appreciate the interpretation of plays which are neither familiar nor dependent upon virtuosity of treatment—such a simple virtuosity as will raise the enthusiasm of a French audience for any final given word of verse. This interpretative method of acting that we desiderate will certainly differ so much in degree as almost to seem different in kind from the crude impersonative realism which belongs, proverbially enough, no doubt, to crudely realistic plays.—Harley Granville-Barker in "The Exemplary Theater."

Shakespeare Gay

There is one light in which Shakespeare is unique: he is gay. He is the only great poet who is gay; for Homer and Dante are sombre. Pure happiness is the rarest thing in poetry. You may search the collections of poets not quite in vain for a verse here and there that is not sad; but poetic sentiment is traditionally and habitually gloomy. Yet open Shakespeare, and you almost always open upon red, da it, shining happiness.—John Jay Chapman.

man and spiritual strength are not merely beautiful theory; they are of immense practical value to mankind, because, in proportion as they are understood and applied, they have a direct bearing upon the experience of material work and its supposed attendant weariness, and upon the sense of disease and its lassitude. Christian Science produces its healing effect by showing that spiritual man is the only man; that a mortal with his burdens of overwork or of illness is not the reality of existence; that the thought which fluctuates between such opposite states as courage and fear, love and hate, strength and weakness, is not mind at all, but is a counterfeit of the real intelligence which reflects God; and that this unreality may be subjugated by the understanding of the real Mind.

In proportion, then, as one conforms his thinking to the nature of divine Mind, he is allying himself with the source of exhaustless strength. "They that wait upon the Lord," said the prophet, "shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Whatever may be the demands of duty, however great may seem the pressure of work or the stress of circumstances, one may be enabled, through the understanding and demonstration of divine Mind, to do whatever is the right thing for him to do, without bad results.

It is important to remember, however, that, while one may prove the unlimited strength of infinite divine Mind in the performance of every right task, spiritual strength is not demonstrated in the service of material sense. The frivolities, the excesses of sensuous living, the debilitating submissions to false pleasures of materiality, are not the avenues through which divine strength can be realized, for the simple reason that acquiescence in wrong states of thinking turns one in a direction opposed to divine Mind, the real source of strength, and consequently results in loss of power. If one's motives are true and his thinking is pure, and his endeavor is to know God's way and to walk in it, he may be assured that divine strength is ever at hand to sustain him in all circumstances and conditions. "He that hath clean hands," declare the Scriptures, "shall be stronger and stronger."

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By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922

EDITORIALS

Surely Good Feeling Will Rule

NEGOTIATIONS with Great Britain, relative to the power, if not the right, of the United States to search vessels suspected of delivering liquor to American smugglers outside the three-mile limit of international jurisdiction fixed by the historic practice of nations, should be begun with the frank admission that it was an error to incorporate an assertion of that power in the tariff law. It was a most undiplomatic and even offensive act on the part of Congress to attempt to change, by a distinctly American enactment, a practice which has obtained because of international agreement in the past.

Officials at Washington are now saying that they do not know how the clause, assuming American jurisdiction over the seas for a distance of four marine leagues from the shores of the United States, was slipped into the tariff bill. That seems to be a not unusual state of mind on the part of American law-makers after a law has been enacted. There was never a tariff bill which had such prolonged and acrimonious discussion as the one lately enacted, and yet when it comes to be given effect there appears in it a clause for which its most strenuous supporters deny responsibility, and of the very existence of which they profess ignorance.

However, the clause is there. It is an attempt to accomplish in the wrong way something which unquestionably should and can be achieved properly. The scandal today of British ships bringing to the very boundary of the jurisdiction of the United States cargoes of liquors which they know cannot be landed in its ports except unlawfully is notorious. The business of meeting these ships, in that part of the ocean which an Irishman might describe as No Man's Land, has assumed such proportions that shipyards are reporting large orders for swift ocean-going power boats for the rum-running navy. Since the United States has made prohibition a part of its Constitution, and has indicated in an unmistakable way its purpose of enforcing this act, nothing but international hostility can spring from this situation. It stands as a menace to the unity of the English-speaking nations. But it should be corrected by diplomatic representations, and not by the enactment by Congress of a law of doubtful authority.

Secretary Hughes is at present in conference with the British Ambassador, seeking a method of checking the activities of British shipmasters in this direction. His task has been made the harder by the ill-advised action of Congress.

Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to believe that co-operation can be obtained in this matter between the two governments. Great Britain must certainly understand how great is the irritation caused to the people of the United States by the continuance of a systematic evasion of their laws by ships flying the British flag. It is evident enough that there can be methods of retaliation adopted which would sorely embarrass British shipping, even that shipping which is free from any alliance with the rum power in American ports. But retaliation, and recrimination, and the arrogant assumption by either power of absolute authority in the premises, are precisely what is not wanted. A reasonable and temperate presentation of the facts to Great Britain should unquestionably result in a recognition by that Government of the fact that there is no profit to be gained by an alliance with the outlawed liquor power which the United States is determined to destroy.

American Business Sound

IN VIEW of the somewhat depressing pictures which have been broadcast in connection with the recent rail and coal strikes, it is satisfying to notice that, in an analysis of industrial conditions in sixty-five industrial centers recently issued by the Director-General of the United States Employment Service, a branch of the Department of Labor, a distinctly optimistic tone prevails. This analysis applies to nearly 1,500 firms, usually employing

a total of more than 1,500,000. The statement says that the soundness of business is reflected in the increased number of employed in many industries, surmounting the reaction of the rail and fuel situation, and adds that, although feeling the effects of fuel shortage, many industries show improvement.

Regarding general conditions in the State of New York, the report explains that, notwithstanding the many handicaps which business has been compelled to face, a more promising aspect has, on the whole, developed. In fact, actual shortage of all types of labor and experienced tradesmen is said to obtain throughout the State. Moreover, the supply is unequal to the demand for experienced farm hands, and with the expanding building operations there is noticed a scarcity of mechanics for the various building trades.

Of great significance are the conclusions drawn in several places in the report. For example, once it is said, "With the partial adjustment of labor controversies, the general industrial and employment situation is more reassuring." Elsewhere it says, "Despite the continued coal controversy and the existing difficulties in transportation, a more favorable turn in the industrial situation is at hand." On still another page is a statement to the effect that the textile industry is showing signs of revival, "which will boom conditions in New England." In the light of such a reassuring report, it certainly is permissible to look for an increasing improvement from now on in practically every department of business activity in America.

THE situation in the Near East is precisely what might have been expected when the great powers first

quarreled among themselves, and then, with a show of harmony which could deceive no one, offered the Turk four-fifths of what he demanded. Kemal, in return, seeing clearly through the illusory pretense at harmony among his opponents, and backed, if not indeed pushed forward, by an army drunken with success, avid for plunder and for outrage, demands the other fifth.

There is but one way to handle the age-old plague of Islam. That way was, after four years of bitter warfare, fixed clearly and definitely by the Treaty of Sevres. Had the powers adhered to their determination, attained after the war in which the Turk had as ever thrown his strength into the scale against civilization, of barring him from Europe, the world would have escaped the menace which confronts it today.

It is the fashion among writers on international affairs, who like to assume a peculiarly sophisticated and possibly cynical outlook, to ascribe the dissensions existing over the treatment of the Turk wholly to the material interests and aspirations of the Christian nations involved. But even if we are to consider the problem of Asia Minor purely as a struggle over the rights to oil, or to the navigation of certain straits, or to the control of strategic points in trade, the fact remains that in setting these considerations above the plain one of duty and humanity the Allies are sacrificing not only their spiritual good, but their material welfare as well. It is comparatively immaterial what nation controls the passage of the Dardanelles when the menace to humanity, civilization, the trade, and the future prosperity of all nations from the threatened reopening of war is considered.

How gravely that war is apprehended, how shocking to the instincts of all men irrespective of race its prospect appears is shown by the popular protest against it arising in every land. But it could have been, and can be averted in just one way, and that way is the sinking of national ambitions and antagonisms, and the co-operation of all Christendom to keep the Turk in that section which he has made his own, and from which apparently he can never be ousted. And when the expression "all Christendom" is used it does not refer alone to those nations whose position in western Europe has made them to some extent the bulwark of civilization against barbarism. It must include not only the dominions which give adherence to Great Britain, but the United States, which should, by its very power and wealth, be the leader in any united effort to stay the progress of the barbarous hordes of Islam.

Tariff and the Philippines

THE thunders (and whispers) which have greeted the new American tariff are omnipresent, even if also impotent. Manchester and Marseilles hear them. So does Montevideo—and now Manila is clamoring. The Fordney-McCumber Act carries a paragraph, taken over verbatim et literatim from the Payne-Aldrich measure, under which the Philippine archipelago enjoys free trade with the United States. But here comes the Filipino Democratic Party to say, loudly and emphatically, that "enjoy" is the farthest possible from the right word in that connection. The native press of the insular capital is quite filled with articles tending to show that the United States is really exploiting the islands through a one-sided agreement.

The argument, cut to brief phrases, runs something in this way. Free trade between the isles and the guardian republic means economic dependence for the South Pacific people, and that militates against political independence. Furthermore, it means a great curtailment of general foreign trade, and by exactly that much means, also, a less active and diversified development of insular resources. Of annual imports running close to \$150,000,000, American merchants hold rather more than \$77,500,000, while exports rising slightly above \$150,000,000 a year, \$57,000,000 go to the United States. There is, then, no equality of benefit resulting from the present arrangement, as it excludes much foreign competition against American goods in Philippine markets, which competition would work to the good of the markets.

Finally, it is urged that the islands be permitted to dictate their own trade relationships, not only with "the States," but with all other lands, and that, consequent to this, American goods pay (under a most favored nation agreement, of course) whatever duties are levied against foreign countries. Otherwise, all other countries should share America's free trade opportunities.

Whether or no this means the opening of a pretty debate, remains to be seen. What is certain is that there are grounds for a vast deal to be spoken and written to a text which directly and deeply affects 10,000,000 people, not only at this present, but for years to come. Perhaps even so big a subject as this readily may grow into can be well enough indicated by putting three queries:

First—Until granted their independence, are the Philippines, in matters of law, trade and development, to be held as fully a part of the United States as any of its forty-eight commonwealths?

Second—Would a tariff system designed with special reference to the islands' needs multiply their trade relations?—further commercial independence?—stimulate variety of production?—and so develop the best energies of the population?

Third—Does John Hay's "Open Door" fundamental apply here, as well as in Korea and Manchuria and China?

One need not be a cynic to believe that, trade being trade, little is less probable than a change in the new law. Also, one need not be a sensationalist to expect, tariff being tariff, that the commercial world has not heard the last of this matter.

Shall the Turk Triumph?

Pacific Problems and Some Propositions

SOME special correspondence appeared recently in this paper, which was noteworthy to all who recognize the broad truth of General Smuts' forecast that the Pacific Ocean, in a not far distant tomorrow, is destined as surely to be the center of history as is now the Atlantic or as was the Mediterranean, once on a time. Reference is made to the thirteen propositions Dr. David Barrows laid before the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

Holding that peace in that part of the world could be preserved only by an honest discussion of all moot points touching the area, with all concerned taking unreserved part in those discussions, the former president of the University of California devoted a third of his pregnant paragraphs to the "spheres of influence," Siberian and Mongolian as well as Chinese, and gave the rest of his argument to Japan's secret dealings with the Tsar's Government of yesterday Russia and to her militaristic behavior on the mainland since the allied intervention there late in the war.

Not the thesis only, but this especial elaboration of it deserves thoughtful study. A properly equipped student will be apt to indorse each statement, but will also supplement his stand by certain qualifying comments. As to the spheres, there is nothing to be urged as controverting Dr. Barrows' strictures. A strong China is an asset to the whole world, and there never can be a strong China till the financial and commercial claims which geographically visualize this vicious theory are wiped off the charts, largely at very least, wholly if that be possible. However, The Christian Science Monitor has had its say as to this quite lately, a propos Weihaiwei.

As to Japan's immediate and entire evacuation of Siberia and Sakhalin, Manchuria and Mongolia, it is to be realized, of course, that, since these propositions were advanced, there has been a good beginning made in the main of these directions. In other words, the assurances which the representatives of Dai Nippon gave at Washington are being fulfilled; there is genuine ground to anticipate that ultimately all will be honored. Premier Kato has shown not only good faith but also a capacity, certainly heartening and possibly unexpected, to carry through his promises. It is not that anyone well informed denies that the past seven years have been bad ones both for Japan's international prestige and for China and Siberia, which suffered materially and politically, but also it is to be remembered that this was the work of the "Junker crowd"—and their stock is not now quoted high! Is it selling at all, indeed? Kato stood, on the other hand, climbs daily.

Another point. The Conference at the American capital, in promoting peace in the Pacific, has paid for itself several times over. Will not the Pan-Pacific Conference carry that good work yet further? It means much that Honolulu is soon to welcome delegations, governmental and commercial, from all the states and dependencies which front on that greatest of the seas. (At this writing, Mexico and Siberia are the only possible exceptions to this statement.) The Pan-Pacific Union takes an ambitious but needed step in arranging for the gathering. The very fact that business men from a score of Pacific-facing countries are to give a fortnight to full and friendly discussion of a program which includes all matters closely affecting the development of that vast basin—a program well enough indicated by its "Five F's": finance, foodstuffs, free ports, fisheries, and fuel—this, of itself, is promising. It is scarce possible that these debates should result in nothing; it is highly probable they will amount to much.

The Washington Conference brought the world perhaps the greatest of its post-bellum experiments. It has worked well, everyone knows, and promises better. Is it not splendid to broaden this promise by enlarging the experiment? Will not Dr. Barrows find in its anticipated achievements an encouraging, even if only partial, answer to the two texts from which he preached his Williamstown lay sermon?

A Statesman Speaks

THE statesmanship of Dr. Edward Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, has never more impressively and hopefully been demonstrated than by the remarkable interview with him which was published in this newspaper a few days ago. Dr. Benes spoke as might have spoken Tolstoy without his vagaries, Napoleon without his hankering after army corps, Frederick of Prussia without his passion for conquest. He said, in his virile way, in analyzing the ills of Europe:

Please say through The Christian Science Monitor that over here, close to the situation, we see that friendship is needed more than money, and co-operation more than credits. In working for these things we believe that we are endeavoring to bring to pass the most permanent reconstruction.

If anything were needed to furnish indisputable proof of the capacity of the newest of the guides of the destinies of European nations to lead his following out of the darkness, this statement to a representative of this newspaper supplies it. Compared with the estimate of the situation given by this most modern of statesmen, the utterances of many another European premier sound like eighteenth century talk. Dr. Benes has seen clearly the crying need of Europe. He is pointing the way to its attainment. Co-operation instead of destructive rivalry, friendship instead of hostility—these two antitheses mark clearly and emphatically the path that Europe must pursue if the structure of its civilization is to be rebuilt.

Dr. Benes enjoys a great advantage over some of his confreres. He has no past in high office. Unlike the Bourbons, he has no things that he must forget. He has only a future, and that future is rich with promise of real service to the Old World.

Editorial Notes

LIKE most other nations of the world, New Zealand has found it necessary to enter upon a policy of retrenchment and economy. According to recent statistics, the revenue of the Dominion was falling rapidly, but this condition was in a measure discounted by a lowering of the expenditure, which for the last quarter in the fiscal year amounted to £1,500,000. The financial condition of the Dominion may be gathered when it is mentioned that returns from the income tax in 1914 amounted to £554,271 and in 1922 to more than £6,000,000, the total taxation during the same period having risen from £5,918,881 in 1914 to £16,364,902 in 1922. On the expenditure side of the ledger, what is complained of is not the heavy charges arising out of the war, for they are regarded as unavoidable, but the departmental expenditure—in other words, the salaries paid to civil servants, these being, it is contended, far too high. It is true they have more than doubled since 1914, the departmental staffs having been increased far beyond the needs of the country—at least, so it is held in certain quarters of the Dominion.

IT WILL doubtless come as a surprise to many to learn that there are more than 400,000 residents in metropolitan Boston who are either British by birth or parentage. This fact was, however, announced by Mr. Clarence M. Warner, president of the Boston Canadian Club, at the recent convention of the Associated Canadian Clubs in Hamilton, Ont., which included American delegates. Mr. Warner made the statement on the authority of Justice Frederick J. Macleod, who had himself compiled the figures from official statistics of the United States census of 1920. The total above mentioned is made up as follows: 167,375, who were born in the British Empire (not including Ireland), and 235,157, who are of British parentage. An interesting angle of the subject is that the statistics show that not only in Massachusetts, but in the whole of the United States, the total number of British, "whether measured by birth, immediate parentage or remoter ancestry," greatly outnumber all foreign groups, the Canadians, for instance, far outnumbering those of Irish birth.

IN A recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor appeared a dispatch from its Toronto correspondent to the effect that the Bolsheviks had practically obtained control of Canada's Ukrainian citizens, who number some half a million, through the medium of their children. It was stated, on the authority of the Rev. Paul Crath, Presbyterian missionary to the Ukrainians in Ontario, that "the first task of a Bolshevik teacher is to destroy all sense of religion in the pupil, which prepares the way for gross materialism." Following upon this statement by Mr. Crath, inquiries were made by the Canadian Government, with the result that it is announced that the decision has been reached to take the control of these schools completely out of the hands of the Bolshevik committees and teachers.

WHEN the Sixty-Seventh Congress of the United States adjourned sine die after ten months of legislative action it left behind it a record unusual in many respects. The Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and the coal and railway strikes projected new and unexpected problems into the regular program, but even aside from these emergencies many important legislative enactments were passed. These included the creation of the allied debt funding commission, the passage of a special appropriation bill carrying upward of \$2,250,000,000 and the confirmation by the Senate of American ambassadors and ministers to Germany, Austria and Hungary. The session also included the longest "day" on record, from April 20 to August 2.

THE assertion made recently by President E. M. Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, that too many men are going to college today is one with which many will feel disposed to disagree. It will be remembered that H. A. L. Fisher, the president of the English Board of Education, made the statement in Parliament, when presenting the estimates for the year 1917, that he was aiming to reach the ideal where every child would receive the form of education most adapted to fashion its qualities to the highest use. From such a standpoint, a properly conceived college education would with great likelihood be found even more acceptable than it is at present.

A GLANCE over the official list of delegates, from the fifty-odd nations, to the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, discloses that the workers in this organization include a number of women. Perhaps the most familiar name is that of Mrs. Anna Wickell, substitute delegate for Sweden; who is a member of the Board of International Women Suffrage Alliance with which the National League of Women Voters is affiliated. Even Asia is thus represented, however, Mlle. Bidah Kosha being one of the secretaries of the delegation from Siam.

OBSERVERS and students of economics will now have the privilege of studying and analyzing the effects upon the railroads, and upon industries generally in the United States, of the conditions caused by the reported inability of the carriers to care for the tonnage of coal and grain now offered for transport. One is inclined to wait somewhat impatiently for the outcome. With more freight than can be handled, will the railroads be able to show that they can be operated at a profit?

HAVING been instrumental in destroying Smyrna, in massacring thousands upon thousands of innocent women and children, and in subjecting to indescribable tortures thousands of others, Mustapha Kemal Pasha has just issued an order that all thefts by his soldiers from the homeless refugees shall be punished by death. Was there ever a more tragic exemplification of adding insult to injury?